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THE Bombay Gazette.

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CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
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No. 55,173—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Oct.	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	—
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 745 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
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CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	" 5
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	......	Jan. 14
B. Newby Hall	7500	......	...
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	Jan. 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of	...	......	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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In connection with
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To *Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs.	27th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	28th "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	31st "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3025 tons, on Monday, the 31st October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Biquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebutat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissien	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	25th Oct. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Sultan	2,884	Greiwe	25th October
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	12th Nov.
a Praesident	3,300	Jacobsen	22nd Nov.
a Kanzler	3,000	Schuett	6th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will Call at Seychelles.

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24, Medow Street, Bombay, 18th October, 1910.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Karachi
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Penang
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Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S
Medan Deli (Sumatra
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.
Seremban (F. M. States.
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

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R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

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THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

> "I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	... Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs.	14
Silver cased Crystal face model	... " 22-8	" "	20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	... " 27-8	" "	24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

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WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,

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FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
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Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

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Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine)
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant	in tins and bulk.	

FOR THE HOT SEASON!

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.

MILAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.

This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.

Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.

It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.

Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th October, 1910.

SEA-BORNE TRADE and NAVIGATION REPORT and STATISTICAL VOLUME of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the year 1909-1910.

COPIES can be had from the Reporter General's Office, Custom House, and from the leading Book Sellers, Bombay.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
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TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the above Railway, for the year 1911, will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 4 P. M. on the 21st November, 1910.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 824 of 1909.
AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES......Plaintiff
vs.
JOHN ALBERT VALLES and others....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day, of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1910, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension land, Tax land or ground or oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or oart is known as "Namrao," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes und r G. Ward No. 4319 and 4320 (2) and Street Nos. 679 and 680A, and bearing Collector's Old No. 366, 407, 145, New Nos. 4110, 4184, 3739, Old Survey No. 307 and 356, and New Survey No. 1A 1449, and containing by admeasurement (6066) six thousand sixty-six square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North and West by a public passage, on the East by the property of Manuel Francis Valles, and on the South by the property of David Muzello.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JUDAH and SOLOMON Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants, abovenamed, at No. 2. Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
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JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

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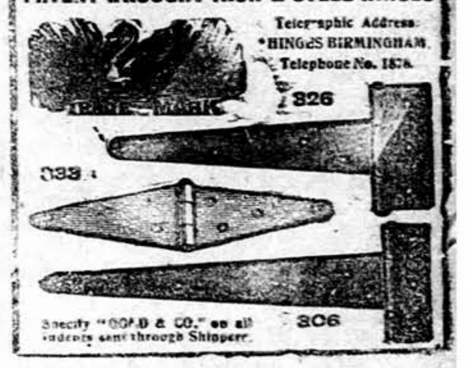
Telephone No. 1878.



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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ [illegible]

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinarus......Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill ....R I M
R I M S Minto...... Lt Comdr G H S Lamuche......R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 24.

Banca ....3794 Collyer ....P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant ...3609 Morrison ....Standard Oil & Co
Braziliana..........2438 Snowdon......
Caithness ....2222 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay ......1653 Leslie...James......Finlay & Co
Delhi...4784 Gordon ...Shanghai ...9-11 ......P & O Co
Feliciana ....2785 Falck......T Morrison & Co
Hatumet ....2584 Pilers......W & A Graham & Co
Islanda.............3381 McClelland ....M M & Co
Mantua.............5905 Vibert ....P & O S N & Co
Najmi ....2522 Hallet ....E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk ....2506 Buckley ...Greaves Cotton & Co
Nerbudda ....1961 Maude ....M M & Co
Nawab ....2041 Elliot ....T Morrison & Co
Saifi ....502 Willoughley ....B & H S N & Co
Umballa......3126 Bait ...Calcutta...22-10...M M & Co
Umkuzi................1297 Clarke ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Buffalo	2583	Clark	Hull via Karachi	28-10	J Finlay & Co
C&B Hohenfels	3407	Muller	Hamburg	2 11	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	27-10	B & H S N Co
K Sultan	2771	Greive	Durban	25-10	A Strandis & Co
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	29 10	B & P S N & Co
N Folmina	2546	Eyken	Hull	3 11	W & A Graham & Co
Q Traveller	1930	Pug	Dunkirk	29-10	Killick Nixon & Co
P Cape Breton	2501	Warden	Dunkirk	7-11	KN&Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
3 Hillfern	2776	Williams	Barrow-in-Furness	29-10	W & A Graham & Co
4 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	25-10	W & A Graham & Co
5 Mimosa	2197	Bone	Liverpool	26-10	Ralli Bros
6 F Ferdin.	3843	Cobol	Kobe	25-10	A L S N Co
7 Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	25-10	P & O S N & Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	27 10	M M & Co
15 Naseri	911	Miere	Jeddah	27-10	B & P S N & Co
Offside No 15.					
Naderi	1163	Gore	Jeddah	26-10	B P & O S N Co
H W P D					
Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Port	27-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B Nagar	26 10	Bo S N Co Ld
H W V D					
Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	24-10	M M & Co
M W D D					
Heim	758	Erekson	Bangkok	26 10	F & Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta, Oct 11
Dwarka	Moxon	Buschra, Oct 16
Umkuzi	Clarke	Durban, Sept 29
H M S Philomel	Garner	P Gulf, Oct 18

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Goalpara	Whytehead	Persian Gulf

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Monday :—

Steamer E. F. Ferdinand, Cobol Kobe.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Folmina, for Liverpool etc.
" Hohenfels, for Hamburg.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf.
" Naderi, for Jeddah.
" Vindobona, for Trieste.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 23rd inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—54 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—440 cwts cashewnuts, R Damji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 300 cwts dillseed, Volkart Bros; 53,315 cwts cottonseed, 11,000 cwts musoor and 1,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—240 bales cotton, M Jaithabhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 175 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, S Coowerji and Co.

Folmina s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Folmina s—1,400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 1,000 tons manganese ore, M Doogar; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 16,008 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,001 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 88 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 198 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 90 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 800 cwts ajvanseed, Volkert Bros; 1,155 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 200 cwts gum, 100 cwts cashewnuts and 36 cwts bees wax, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ANCONA.

Vindobona s—100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 1 bale carpets, Latham & Co; 40 tons, teak scantlings, B Edulji; 6 cwts rough garnet stones, J M Salamahomed.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton fly K Vishram and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 774 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 203 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—300 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 164 bales cotton fly and 200 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—7,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—7,003 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 500 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 900 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Vindobona s—1,050 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—50 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 13 cwts gold stones, K Sorabji and Co; 1 1-2 cwt ivory, K N Mianee and Co; 40 cwts kishmis, M V Haji; 30 cwts kishmis, E Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist, S J David and Co; 325 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1 1-2 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 1 chest opium, G Sobhagmal.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, October 24.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 7-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	1 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 3-32d
T. T. Forward	...	1s. 4 3-32d. Nov.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s "	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward	...	1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.-Feb.
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Francs 3 m/s "	...	171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s "	...	139 3-4
30 d/s. Hongkong	...	139
" Shanghai	...	187 1-4
" Japan	...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained unchanged at Rs. 94 ready and Rs. 93-15 forward.

BULLION.

On Sunday morning Bar silver in London closed unchanged both for ready and forward and New York also remained same.

Locally silver market opened at Rs. 95-5-0. London market remained unchanged and private advices reported "quiet" which caused the local market steady and local demand being continued during the day forwards advanced to Rs. 75-9-0 at the close. Demand for ready seemed poor and about 60 to 70 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained quiet but steady. Upcountry and local demand being poor prices declined by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and price fluctuated a little.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	6
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	3
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	15	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	13	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	75	7	0
117 Penny Ready	75	8	0
Local per tola	0	11	9
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	75	7	0
Second do	75	11	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. London quotation was 6d. down. Demand for ready and forward being nominal prices declined by an anna.

Rapseeed.—Quieter. London price advanced 3d. Demand being less prices were nominal.

Wheat.—Quiet but steady. London quotation was the same. Moderate business is passing and prices are unchanged.

Gingellyseed, Groundnut, Castorseed, and Cottonseed.—Steady. Demand seemed nominal. Prices were unchanged.

Poppyseed.—Quiet but steady. Demand being more prices advanced by an anna.

Mouraseed :—Dull. Demand being poor prices declined by two annas.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13 11 0
Linseed, Small	" 13 9 0
Linseed, Brown	" 13 12 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	" 6 11 0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 9 0
Yellow do.	" 7 10 0
Do. Gujarat	" 7 15 0
Brown Katni	" 7 0 0
Poppyseed	" 10 8 0
Castorseed	" 39 8 to 40-8
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 31 to 33
Hard Red	" 30 to 31
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	" 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	" 70 to 80
Mowraseed	" 7 10 0
Groundnuts	" 44 to 46
Cottonseed	" 25 to 26
Maize	" 17 to 18
Wheat Yellow	" 38 to 40
Khandwa	" 40 to 45
Bajaro	" 27 to 30
Joowar	" 17 to 19
Gram	" 21 to 24
Minbara	" 56 to 58
Brown Jubbulpore	" 50 to 51
Brown Meggi	" 49 to 50
Kabra	" 55 to 57
Black Kutni	" 47 to 48
Myrabollams	" 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd October :—

Wheat	11,966	cwts
Linseed	2,382	"
Rapeseed	3,008	"
Gingellyseed	4,555	"
Poppyseed	411	"
Groundnuts	59	"
Castorseed	2,600	"
Rice	1,845	"
Myrabollams	619	"
Cottonseed	3,037	"
Mowraseed	820	"
Gram	3,255	"
Joowar	941	"
Maize	186	"

SPINNING.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 2,800 and very little business is passing.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,560
India	61
Indian Specie	56 1-2
Bank of Bengal	1,550

MILLS.

David	382 1-2
Kohinoor	667 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,800

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	150
New Berar	575
New Mofussil	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	111
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	166
Central India Mining	28
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16 1-2
Treacher and Co.	500
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	28

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	615
Tapti Valley	483 3-4

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points down, New York remained unchanged and futures 5 and 4 down. The tone of the local market for ready lots was steady and demand for ready and forwards being moderate prices remained unchanged. Opener advises 10 down. The market for new crop remained irregular and demand being more prices fluctuated by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Business in New Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 312 1-2, but sellers being less prices declined to Rs. 312 at the close.

1,000	S. J David & Co...	Bengal	...265-275
100	Currimbhoy Mills...	Do.	...275
200	W. Wolf & Sons...	Broach	...332
100	Wallace and Co ...	Do.	...329
100	H. Goculdas & Co...	Do.	...325
100	D. Sassoon ...	Anjar	...290
100	New Madras Mills	Barsi	...286
100	Do.	Hinganghat	...270
100	Do.	Pulgaon	...280
100	Do.	Indore	...265

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	255
" F Good	246
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	269
" F Good	259
Sind Punjab Fine	267
" F Good	257
Khandesh Fine	280
" F Good	290
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	299
" F Good	289
Akola Khangaum Fine	294
" F Good	284
Amraoti Fine	294
" F Good	284
Yeotmal Fine	305
" F Good	295
Nagpore	310
F Good	300
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	313
" F Good	303
Methia Fine	282
" F Good	273
Broach Gin Fine	335
" F Good	327
Broach Gin Good	314
Comptah Gin	325
Sawginned Good,	323
Westerns H. G.	307
Do M G	313

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd October :—

Khandeish	... Bales
Central India	... "
Barsi and Nagur	... "
Berar	255 "
Central Provinces	... "
Oomras	255 "
Dhollera	... "
Broach	... "
Coompta and Dharwar	669 "
Westerns	40 "
Bengal N. W. P.	1,953 "
Bengals Rajputana	... "
Rajputana	... "
Sind	... "
Persia	9 "
Egyptian	... "
Other sorts	... "
Total...	2,926

LIVERPOOL, October 24.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	3,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Oct.—Nov.	7·51—10
Nov.—Dec.	7·43—10
Dec.—Jan.	7·43—10
Jan.—Feb.	7·43—10
Feb.—Mar.	7·43—10
Mar.—Apl.	7·43—10
Apl.—May	7·43—10
May.—June	7·44—10
June—July	7·43—10

FREIGHTS.

	This Month		Next Month	
Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	......	......	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	16 0	16 6	15 6	16 0
Havre	......	......	15 6	16 0
Hull	......	......	14 6	15 6
Liverpool	......	......	15 6	16 0
Marseilles	......	......	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 6	19 0	15 6	16 0
London	......	......	15 0	16 0
Hamburg	18 6	19 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste	......	......	17 0	18 0
Venice	......	......	17 0	18 0
Open Ports, December	15 6			
Jan-May	15 3			

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal	13-0	13-0
Do. Standard	12-0	12-8

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs.54 6
Yellow Metal Sheets		21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	" 45 6
Tin Ingots			" 44 0
Spelter	S M, M M, J, G		" 20 8
Georgshutte			" 22 8
Copper Ingots	K S		" 48 4
Copper Sheetings		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	48 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	......	2,387	1,152

Importers.	Vessels.	From
J H E Obadiah	Mantua	Alexandria

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st October, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	6	6,572
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	9	10,707

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd October 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 15th October 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	October 15. Rs.	October 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,69,041	1,17,16,725
Other Deposits	12,21,98,110	12,44,51,176
Post Bills	6,931	4,767
Sundries	20,88,797	22,10,856
Rs....	15,53,62,879	15,88,83,524
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,64,18,127	1,62,65,614
Other authorised Securities	17,62,128	16,84,781
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,15,32,964	1,12,95,001
Loans do. do.	3,71,90,221	3,78,30,275
Bills discounted and purchased	1,86,32,241	1,81,43,539
Dead Stocks	2,88,569	2,88,569
Stamps	4,550	4,658
Bullion	4,93,082	4,98,687
Balance with other Banks.	4,18,302	7,08,437
Sundries	2,26,143	2,30,449
Cash	6,83,96,252	7,19,33,494
	15,53,62,879	15,88,83,524

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The share market to-day was interesting for an auction sale of tea share which resulted in a spirited bidding. The sale consisted of 25 Teesta Valley which realised Rs. 117, 25 Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona which realised Rs. 228 and Rs. 100 respectively. Hasimara deferred ordinary (Rs. 90 paid up) realised Rs. 40-8 premium per share. The rest of the day's business consisted of desultory dealings in tea, coal and flour mill shares. There was very little activity to be seen in any branch of the market. The following transactions were reported :—

Coal shares, Auckland Rs. 4-12; Bhalgora, Rs. 16-8; Equitable, Rs. 24-12; Govindpore, Rs. 6-10; Rs. 6-12 and Rs 7; Huntodih, Rs. 8.

3 1-2 per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 93-15-6 for both cash and forward.

ONE of the largest cheques in shipping annals has been drawn by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the purchase of the shares of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The cheque amounts to £1,347,825, and completes the negotiations entered into a few months ago which met with the approval of the proprietors of both companies.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOOME—October 15, at Kohat, N. W. F. P., the wife of Major E. H. Boome, 112th Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

SHOUT—October 17, at Great Missenden, Bucks, Eric Shout, aged 24 years, late Forest Officer, Bettiah Raj

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court 11 a.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Carry on every enterprise as if all depended on the success of it."—RICHELIEU.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 14th October, which left Aden at 7 a.m. on Monday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 11 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

STREET ACCIDENT.—The carriage of Mr. Stuperack, of the Austrian Lloyds Company was passing along Queen's Road on Saturday evening when some leaves from a palm tree suddenly fell down and the horse shied and bolted. It was caught near the Marine Lines Station before it could do harm to any one.

ACCIDENTS.—Bhagubai, a Hindu woman, aged 22 years, was taken to the J. J. Hospital suffering from fracture of her arms. She fell down from a window on the second floor of her house as she was trying to take a garment from the window ledge—Navajba, a Parsi woman, aged 21, accidently fell into the well in her compound in Khetwadi while drawing water. She was taken out immediately by servants and relatives.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS.—In pursuance of a warrant issued by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Kavasji Pettigara, of the C.I.D., has seized from the Hind Agency at Girgaum, 2,068 copies of a book entitled "Tilak Alpa Charitra," three copies of a book called "Kalatil Nivadak Nibandh" and 14 copies of "Swadeshi Chalval."

ARRIVAL.—Sultan Ahmad Din Sahib Sajjada Nishin of the famous shrine of Hazrat Sahib-us-Said Samasatta (in Bahawalpore State) has arrived here with 80 followers and is staying in the Shahjahan Palace Hotel, till the 8th November next, when he leaves this for Macca by the "Majidi" steamer with all his followers.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening:—

March	Lohengrin	Wagner
Overture	Zanetta	Auber
Valse	La D'Amour	Cremieux
Selection	Orphee Aux Enfere	Godfrey
Chanson	Alma de Dios	Serrono
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Fall
Song	Adieu	Schubert

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUNDS.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. D. E. Wacha to the Acting Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust :—

Bombay, October 22.

SIR,—Though I have no doubt of the absolute correctness of the fundamental figures in the books of accounts of the Trust, on which the Chairman has worked out his numerous returns of profit and loss of the various schemes, in operation or about to be put in operation, accompanied by supplementary statements and other explanatory memoranda, I cannot refrain from expressing my doubts not only about the mere method and manner, in which these have been prepared, but also about the soundness of the principles on which the Chairman has sought to analyse the figures and draw certain conclusions therefrom.

It is highly advisable, in my opinion, that in a matter of this nature, involving the expenditure of crores of rupees, the ultimate burden of which under the Act is laid on the shoulders of the Corporation, that the entire set of statements as well as the so-called "Note" of the Chairman be placed in the hands of some independent and competent actuarial authority in England with a view to subjecting them to a critical examination, and inviting his report thereon. I am firmly of conviction that the opinion which such an actuary may express will be of the greatest value in enlightening the Trustees, and at the same time inspiring confidence in the Corporation and the rate-paying public generally.

Under the circumstances I am to give the following notice of motion for consideration and disposal at the next Meeting of the Board :—

That with a view to placing beyond the shadow of a doubt the absolute accuracy and reliability of the method and the principles on which are worked the numerous profit and loss statements of the various schemes, together with their accompaniments, as prepared by the Chairman and recently placed before the Trustees, it is highly essential in the interests of all concerned, that they be submitted to an independent and competent actuary in England on a remuneration to be mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of a critical examination and investigation and eliciting from him a decided opinion whether the deductions in the "Note," which the Chairman has invited the Trustees to consider, can be implicitly relied upon.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Scindia," Oct. 25.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia," will sail from No. 4 Victoria Dock on the night of the 25th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 5-30 p.m. ;—

TO MARSEILLES.

Norton, Mr A	Norton, Miss E
Norton, Mrs	Norton, Miss M
Norton, Mr A (Junior)	Norton, Master T
Norton, Miss E	Norton, Master L

TO LONDON.

Longe, Col F H	Waldron, Mrs
Waldron, Col H F K	Lady nurse and infant

TO LIVERPOOL.

Bradell, Mrs and infant	Hutton, Mrs C H nurse and infant
Holton, Mrs E	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

POLICE COURT.

MISAPPROPRIATING MONEY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Jivan Kala, a Brahmin, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20 by Inspector Barnes at the instance of one Ganpat Gopal. The prosecution story was that on the 20th instant, the complainant heard the accused tell some people at the Mumbadevi temple that he intended going to Karachi; whereupon the complainant asked him whether he would take one Kuverji, who was also going to Karachi with him. The accused consented to do so and the complainant paid him Rs. 20 for Kuverji's expenses. On Saturday morning the accused took Kuverji to the Prince's Dock and left him there, saying he would return in five minutes. As the accused did not return, Kuverji informed the complainant that the accused had misappropriated the money. The complainant then went to Jivan's house and asked him to return his money as he had not taken the man to Karachi. Jivan showed the complainant a chain saying he was going to pledge it and return his money. The complainant waited there till 10 p.m., but as the accused did not return, he went and made a complaint to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that the money had been lent to him by the complainant.

Inspector Barnes applied for a remand of the case in order that the accused's antecedents may be traced.

His Worship, accordingly, adjourned the case.

CHARGE AGAINST ARMENIAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Hovanes M. Kyrapaite, an Armenian, describing himself as a shellac merchant and broker of Calcutta, was charged with cheating in respect of a lady's watch valued at Rs. 30 and a chain valued at Rs. 5 belonging to the Reliance Watch Company by Inspector Finan. It appeared from the evidence that the accused came to the shop on the 12th instant and saw Mr. A. Fetterles, Manager, and selected a watch and chain, saying he wanted to purchase them as he wished to give them as a wedding present. Complainant allowed him Rs. 2-8 as cash discount on the purchase and the accused told him to send a servant with him to his house and that he would pay the money there.

The servant and the accused then left in a victoria. Half an hour later the victoria driver came and informed the complainant that the accused had taken the watch from the servant and bolted with it. The complainant then went to the police station and made a complaint and an hour after the accused was arrested with the watch. The chain remained with the servant.

The accused said in his statement to the Court that he took the watch and chain from the servant as he wanted to show it to his friend, Mr. P. J. Paul, who is employed in the G. I. P. Railway Office, and from whom he wanted to recover Rs. 25 on a draft sent to him. As Mr. Paul was not there, however, he returned the chain to the servant and told him to wait there for half or three quarters of an hour and went with the watch to three or four shops to have it valued. He said he had no intention of cheating and that he intended giving the watch to his brother-in-law as a wedding present.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused of cheating in respect of the watch.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused then called one of his relatives as a witness to prove his character. The witness said that of late the accused had not been of a sound mind, having lost all his fortune in coal speculation. Hitherto he had borne a very good character.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30 with the alternative of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

Smart Arrest.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Inspector Finan charged Amiruddin Basrullah and Rahimbux Asmatally, Bengali seaman, with being in possession of 26 lbs. and 12 tolas of cocaine without a license.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused.

It appeared that in consequence of information received, Inspector Jeffries proceeded to Fort Market at about 8-45 p. m. on the 12th instant and from there followed the two accused who were driving in a hack victoria to the Prince's Dock. At a given signal he arrested the accused on the way, when he found them to be in possession of 11lbs. and 1 1-2 tolas of opium. On a statement made by the first accused he went to Prince's Dock on s. s. "Ujaina" of the B.I.S.N. Company and there found in the cabin of the accused 15lbs. and 10 1-2 tolas of opium.

His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced first to two months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship then took up the case in which the same Inspector charged Minnatally Amiruddin and Maklash Amanatally with being in possession of 14 lbs. and 23-1-2 tolas of opium and 19 lbs. 35 tolas of ganja without a licence.

In this case the accused were undefended.

It appeared that in consequence of statements made by the two accused in the former case, the police searched the engine-room and there found in the possession of the accused 17 balls of opium and four bags and one bundle of ganja in their possession.

As there was no evidence against the second accused, His Worship discharged him and framed a charge against the first who pleaded guilty. His Worship said that he would pass orders today.

The aggregate value of opium and ganja is Rs. 855.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

MR. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of three cases in which Inspector Morris, of the C.I.D., charged several accused of cheating by personation.

In all the cases, Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the accused.

In the first case, Munshi Sheik Ibrahim, Balwant Patiji Powar and Abdul Mia were charged with cheating one Dhurandhar by representing to him that they were specially deputed by the Inspector-General of Police to watch if the Bombay C.I.D. men were conscientiously working under the new Press Act in respect of books which did not bear the names of the printer and publisher. They also received Rs. 10 as bribe.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the second case, the first two accused were charged with cheating Messrs. Fatak and Company, representing to them that they were deputed by the Collector of Bombay to investigate offences under the new Press Act and receiving Rs. 8 from them.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

In the third case the same two accused and one George Alfred Surrey were charged with cheating Shri Garu Dattatriya and Company under similar circumstances.

His Worship convicted them and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTAIN Dickson, who was seriously injured in an aerial collision at Milan, in the north of Italy, over a week ago, was successfully operated upon on Oct. 8. At that time he was still delirious.

THE Colonial Office has obtained phonographic records of songs in the language of the natives of West Africa for the practical teaching of the officials at Downing-street.

IT is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to place larger and faster steamers on both the Pacific and the Atlantic.

TWO steamers have brought to Liverpool from China 10,000 carcases of pigs, 23,000 cases of eggs, and 15,000 boxes of ducks, snipe, and poultry.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The rainfall has been almost confined to the East Coast and South of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general on the North Madras Coast, fairly general on the Bengal Coast and Mysore and a few falls are reported from Burma, Eastern Bengal and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are :—Vizagapatam had one and a half inches; Masulipatam and Nellore, one ; Madras, two ; Coimbatore, and Pamban, one and a half.

Forecast.—No change of importance.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway upto the week ending Friday, 14th October 1910 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jubbulpore	40	82	Khervadi	23	66
Raver	17	60	Nasik	28	61
Nimbhora	22	17	Devlali	33	27
Bodwad	28	28	Ghoti	85	66
Varangaon	26	20	Hotgi	35	7
Bhadli	29	20	Mohol	28	10
Jalgaon	29	14	Madha	29	40
Shirsoli	37	17	Barsi Junction	27	3
Mhasawad	29	4	Kem	19	84
Maheji	34	75	Jeur	21	29
Pachora	30	74	Pomalvadi	18	45
Kajgaon	25	92	Diksal	27	60
Rajmane	34	24	Dhond	19	82
Chalisgaon	30	75	Talegaon	36	88
Naydongri	31	65	Lonavla	158	12
Nandgaon	......		Neral	119	57
Manmad	28	62	Kasara	97	43
Lasalgaon	22	23			

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Khariff harvest in progress. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Crop accounts less favourable.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Gingelly doing well. Cotton picking general.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Wheat being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Linseed and wheat being sown. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton arrivals expected early and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory; prospects improving.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton first sowing in flower and sowing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy, partly fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing; in flower and showing bolls. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton crop prospects improving, estimate twelve annas. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Cotton prospects much improved. All crops doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Food-grains doing well.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-east and in defect in the north-west Punjab. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud persists in the east while skies are clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in north Rajputana. Maximum temperature is below the average in upper Sind; minimum temperature is also low at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Cutch and drier in Gujarat, while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect in West Central India and at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is below the average almost everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature remains generally low.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is considerably below the average. Temperature is low almost everywhere particularly at night, the deficiency amounts to 11° at Malegaon and Poona.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has been received on the Coromandel Coast and local in Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan; Masulipatam reports 1·03", Cuddapah 0·46", Madras 1·95" and Coimbatore 1·72". Moderate to heavy cloud still prevails on the Coromandel Coast and the south of the Peninsula. Pressure is relatively low on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and in Mysore. Local showers are probable in the Madras Deccan and also in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 24th October was 29·920 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

PREPARATIONS are being made at Chatham Dockyard for laying the keel plates of a new cruiser. The greatest secrecy is being maintained with regard to her design and specifications. It is known, however, that alterations have been made in the drawings quite recently and that the cruiser will be the largest ever constructed at Chatham Dockyard.

A SALONICA despatch to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that Abdul Hamid is suffering from arterial sclerosis, or induration of the arteries, and that this malady has increased his neuralgic attacks. His condition gives rise to considerable anxiety.

SPEAKING at Knoxville, in Tennessee, Mr. Roosevelt recently denied that there was a revolutionary tendency in his policy. His aim was to stop things that might bring a revolution on. The big men controlling vast interests must have a bigger man—Uncle Sam—controlling them.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & VIGOUR

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

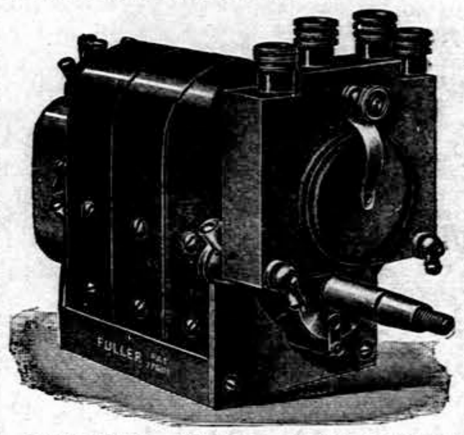
Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C, Nowshera, Punjab, writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.



MOTOR MAGNETOS, "FULLER"
PATENT SELF STARTING ATTACHMENT.
Start car from dashboard without turning the engine.
Two types: Standard and Self-starting.

Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L. won 15 mil handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingl well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

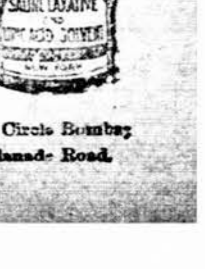
(Signed) KING & Co.

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES, COILS, CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Sole Agent in India, D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St. and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.



Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7 Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road.

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged for :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

THE MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette,"
2, Green Street,
FORT.

WHEN YOU HAVE FAILED TO GET THROUGH OTHERS JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN

BUNGALOWS,
FLATS,
OFFICES,
SHOWROOMS,
AND
GODOWNS

CONSULT US.

We have places in all localities TO SUIT all requirements.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
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P. O. BOX 239.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE
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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 25th October, 1910.

PROSPECTS AND PENSION.

WHEN a man enters into any profession or takes up any special line of work in the world's labour market, there are two periods of his life to be considered with care—the present, and the future. The present may well be represented by all included in the word "Prospects;" the future by the word "Pension"—and where no pension is obtainable by the knowledge that enough can be laid by in the present to ensure a pension or its equivalent, the wherewithal to live on without working, in the future. In India the European population may be divided into two great sections—Government servants and non-Government servants—official and non-official. In this article it is proposed to deal with the Prospects and Pensions of the official element only. In olden days, the days of the Pagoda Tree, and afterwards, the prospects of the two services under the Indian Government, namely the Civil and the Military services, were extremely good and rosy. In the Civil Services promotion was rapid, and comparatively big salaries were being drawn by fairly junior men. In these days there seems to be a regular block in the junior ranks, and much dissatisfaction is to be found owing to the stagnation in promotion. In the Military services directly connected with India, i.e., the Indian Army, there has been a tremendous block in promotion in nearly every branch, and as many outlets formerly open to members of the Military services under the civil administration are being gradually closed to them—to wit the Punjab Commission—the prospects are not so bright as they were in the olden days. But it is the future of these two services that is so seriously threatened in its most vital point, Pension. The pension of the Civilian is as it was formerly £1,000 a year. The pension of the Indian Army has already been reduced from £1,100 a year to £700. It is asserted that the Indian Army pension is a much higher one than the Civil Service pension, because the Military Officer does not subscribe anything towards his pension, whereas the Civilian has to contribute towards his pension pro rata to his pay, an amount which is generally calculated would produce a pension or annuity of £500 a year—or in other words the Civilian subscribes half his pension from his pay and Government find the balance.

On the other hand, the Civilian receives a pay so much larger than his Military brother, that he is enabled to save a considerable sum to the known pension of £1,000 a year he receives officially on retirement. The Military Officer can never hope to save out of his pay anything with which to supplement his pension of £700. But a very grave danger threatens all Indian earned pensions. Will, under certain circumstances, Indian pensions already earned and being enjoyed, and those to be earned in the future ever be paid to those who have earned them, or will earn them in the future? Mr. E. Piercy Henderson, a retired Indian Civilian, who is well known as a writer on Insurance matters, has sounded a very grave note of warning to all thinking Anglo-Indians in his 1910 pamphlet on the Insurance question, when he says: "I cannot do better than offer a word of general advice to all Anglo-Indian officials in these disastrous days of treason to the Empire in high places—days in which no man can tell how he may stand a few short years hence. That advice is this :—Save for all you are worth, in order to make yourself, to some extent, independent of your pension in retirement, and get your savings out of India where your stake is heavy enough already." This warning supplies food for grave thought, and serious consideration. A few years back it was possible to insure our Indian pension in English Insurance Companies, that is, the Insurance Offices were willing to take the risk against the Indian Government by Great Britain failing and being lost.

Now the only companies that will insure the pension of an Indian official are certainly German Insurance Companies in Germany. This fact in itself is very significant. Why should German Insurance Companies take up this strange risk? Have they greater faith in the permanency of British Rule in India, than our own English offices? Or is there more behind than meets the eye? A well read Indian gentleman said only the other day, talking of frontier troubles, "The root of the trouble is not Kabul—it reaches further—it ends at Potsdam." A Persian refugee from his own land, a sojourner in India, and a man who knows no language but his own, observed: "In three years, Germany will be at your throats—then will come the chance for the East." Straws show how the wind blows—an educated straw and an uneducated one both point towards the same place, Germany. Indian pensions and the ability to make them good depends entirely upon the stability of British Rule in India—India gone, gone for the Anglo-Indian official is his Pension be he Civilian or Military. Among the thinking officials of to-day the idea of not making good a pension is slowly but surely gaining ground. As the snowball grows, so grows the thought for the future. To those who have others dependent on them, the thought is crystallising into action. Civilians are taking their pensions when earned, and retiring not to idleness, but to other spheres of usefulness, and money-earning. The tendency of the old days to serve on till the bitter end—to reach the highest honours, to hang on till age and health drive them from harness is not the tendency of to-day. Many a soldier has of late taken a reduced pension, and retired while yet young enough, to join in more remunerative occupation—in some cases from want of prospects, in others the wish to establish before too late another means of livelihood. A restless, unsatisfied feeling creeping in among those who give of their best to a strange land, and are doubtful of their own future, would quickly be suppressed, and a great and growing anxiety removed from thinking minds, if the Imperial Government would but assure them that workers will not be losers; that their future for which they have worked conscientiously is an Imperial matter and not an Indian one. To parents, considering the future of their sons, the question of Prospects and Pensions is a very serious one, and one demanding the most careful consideration, the most far-seeing thought and judgment.

PEEL'S ADVICE TO THE FIRST LORD HARDINGE.

LORD HARDINGE of Penshurst referred to Sir Robert Peel's words to his grandfather, in his first important speech on India at the Savoy banquet the other evening, saying that he had laid them to heart, and really the words of the great statesman of the beginning of the Victorian era are not only full of wisdom but particularly appropriate just now. Peel was then Prime Minister and had sent out Sir Henry Hardinge to rule India; and almost at the commencement he wrote to the latter, at Calcutta, the letter in which the memorable words occur: "If you can keep peace, reduce expenditure, extend commerce, and strengthen our hold on India by confidence in our justice and kindness and wisdom, you will be received here on your return with acclamations a thousand times louder and a welcome infinitely more cordial than if you have a dozen victories to boast of, and annex the Punjab to the overgrown Empire of India." The Prime Minister of the present day might very well write to the outgoing Viceroy the same words of advice and encouragement. The need is, perhaps, greater now than it was in Peel's time of strengthening our hold on India by confidence in our justice and kindness and wisdom, and it is certainly reassuring that the new Viceroy is coming out with this need strongly impressed on his mind. When the first Lord Hardinge came out in 1844 the conquest of the Punjab was in the air, and everybody in India expected him to achieve it and cover himself with glory especially as he was a military man and had pursued the profession of arms with credit. He was not very long in India before he found how strong was this desire. "Every military and civil officer," he wrote to Peel before his fist year of office in India was over, "with the exception of my colleagues and a few secretaries, is for conquest, honour, and promotion. I need not assure you that I am proof against such persuasions." Peel had written to him that peace would bring him more glory than war and the conquest of the Punjab would be less acceptable than internal organisation and the good will of the people won by confidence in us. But Lord Hardinge was singularly fortunate in gaining both the confidence of Indians and military glory at the same time. In spite of his great unwillingness to interfere with the Sikhs, he was obliged to go to war with them and achieve the partial conquest of the Punjab. The brilliant victories of Moodkee and Firozshah and Sobraon shed military lustre on his short rule. Yet he was never backward during his four years here to utilise every opportunity of gaining the confidence of Indians by his just and wise policy, so that he is remembered to this day as a good as well as great ruler whose acts did much to restore the confidence that had been shaken by the eccentric acts of his predecessor, Lord Ellenborough. Criticism of Lord Ellenborough formed the staple of Peel's letter in which the words referred to by the coming Viceroy occur, and by condemning the threatrical military policy of that ruler Peel emphasised the pacific advice to his successor. Englishmen were not at all impressed by such courses as he had pursued in India. "His return here," wrote Peel, "has not caused the slightest sensation. There is no curiosity, among the most curious people, to see so great a performer on the Indian theatre. He will not infest the people of this country with the love of military glory." He had sacrified many important causes to his military ambition, and in the end he was wisely recalled before he could do further mischief. Peel therefore was wise in laying before the first Lord Hardinge his example as emphatically one not to be followed. Probably many would think that this part of Peel's advice to Lord Hardinge of Lahore has also its appropriateness in the case of his grandson. Substitute for Lord Ellenborough the name of Lord Curzon, and they would say that Peel's words would be appropriate even to-day nearly sixty-six years later.

CHINESE IN ENGLAND.

MR. Havelock Wilson will perform a signal service if he can succeed in arousing public feeling upon the question of the immigration of Chinese to England. So far the Chinaman has appeared in considerable numbers only in a few places, and consequently to numbers amongst the general mass of the people the subject is practically unknown. Among the localities affected however the outcry has already been raised, and in one instance at least was vigorously supported by the local newspapers. The local authorities however found themselves practically powerless. The Chinese in England are an industrious and law-abiding class, and it is difficult to find ground for any action. The main reason for objecting to their presence is not that they are guilty of Western excesses or are even over-indulgent in their consumption of opium, but that the Chinaman, wherever he settles generally manages to provide himself with an English wife—a servant girl from a cheap boarding-house or girl of a similar class—and a population of Chinese Eurasians is steadily increasing. As we have said the Chinaman in England is an industrious quiet fellow, who does not sell his labour cheaply, and he is thus able to maintain his wife in a degree of comfort which must be a powerful attraction to a hard worked boarding-house "slavey." No doubt this consideration is the one responsible for ninety-nine per cent. of these marriages, and it must be admitted too that the girls are treated kindly and seem to be quite happy. That however is not the point of view from which the subject must be considered. It is the question of racial admixture, which is the main one. Mixed marriages are regarded askance, even in the East, where they are, or have been, frequent. We certainly have far more reason not to want them at home. It cannot under any circumstances be anything but harmful for England to bring up a race of Anglo-Chinese children. This at present she is doing, and the number is increasing every day. The Chinaman never fails to find lucrative employment, and is making his way to the British Isles in continually growing numbers. Wherever he goes a crop of half-breeds follows him, and the subject should at an early date have the serious attention of the Legislature.

STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.

THE strike epidemic is still a disturbing factor in the progress of industrial development in Australia, and the papers received yesterday contain many details. In South Australia recently employes appear to have acquired the habit of throwing down their tools with little or no warning whenever the conditions of work are not to their satisfaction. It is felt that with a Government in power whose special desire is to deal out fair, even-handed justice to the workers, hurried actions of this character scarcely seem justified, at all events until the men's complaints have been investigated by the proper authorities. If, after a fair enquiry into the circumstances, the men do not receive what they deem proper consideration, it remains for them to proceed with their employment or leave it as they think fit. In too many instances, however, according to a colonial journal, the strike precedes the complaint to the officials and the trouble is intensified in every respect. At the Mypolonga reclamation works, a fortnight ago, a number of men struck work previous to consulting either their union or the Government, their complaint being that a six hours' shift when working in water, which had been decided upon as a fair day's work, had not been adhered to by the foremen and gangers in charge. The Commissioner of Public Works, in reply to a deputation on the subject, objected to the men striking without previously consulting the Government. He added that the work could not be made to pay as at present carried on, and therefore the Government had are ranged to finish it by the use of machinery imported for the purpose. The strikers, therefore, will no longer be employed at Mypolonga, but will be afforded opportunities of accepting Government work elsewhere. A later strike was that of the men employed on the mineral asphalt work in paving Rundle-street. The United Labourers' Union insist upon the contracter for the work paying the men another shilling per day all round. This increase was declined, and as the employer had in this case a chance of acceding to the requests, the workers felt justified in throwing down their tools. A strike of wireworkers took place in Adelaide on the 5th instant. There are also strikes occurring with frequency in the other States, and in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America and Canada, a wave of industrial unrest is disturbing political, social, and commercial progress.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Friday next. The mails were detained by floods on the Continent for some nine hours, and the mail packet left Brindisi correspondingly late.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st October, 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 32,032 maunds with an increase of Rs. 38,432 in the earnings.

THE volcano on Mount Shishaldin, on Unimak Island, off the coast of Alaska is in eruption, and according to a message from Vancouver flames are rising from the crater to a height of 1,000ft. The spectacle is a magnificent one.

THE English criminal court practice has been taken as a model for the reform of American procedure by a commission of eminent lawyers which visited England in the summer and made a report at a session of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The Commission will make a special report to President Taft later, at his request. The abolition of all reversals for formal defects in indictments or trials, the limitation of the examination of prospective jurors, and the extension to judges of greater control of the proceedings in a trial are urged in the Commission's report.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Suppression of Monopolies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 11.

THE High Court yesterday delivered an important judgment on the constitutional question referred to it by Mr. Justice Higgins, as President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in connection with his award relating to the bootmaking industry. When Mr. Justice Higgins was asked to declare his amended award to be made a common rule for the trade throughout Australia, the objection was raised that the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was unconstitutional and beyond the powers of Parliament, to the extent that it purported to empower the Court to declare a common rule. Mr. Justice Higgins resolved, before proceeding any further, to ask for the guidance of the High Court as to whether common rule was within the power of Parliament. The Chief Justice said : This case raises for decision in a concrete form a question which was much debated in the argument on the application in the present case for a prohibition against the president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but was left undecided. The question is whether the provisions of section 38f of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are or are not within the powers conferred on the Parliament by section 51 part 35, of the Constitution to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth. In respect to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act for the prevention and suppression of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State, section 38f of the Act purports to authorise the Court to declare by any award or order that any practice, regulation or rule, custom terms of agreement, conditions of employment, or dealing whatsoever determined by an award in relation to any industrial matter, shall be a common rule of any industry in connection with which the dispute arises—that is, the dispute which gives rise to the award. It is objected—and the abjection is supported by decisions of this Court—that part 35 of section 51 of the Constitution does not confer on the Parliament a general power to regulate industries, but merely a power to make laws for dealing with certain phases of industrial matters by way of conciliation and arbitration; and it is contended that the provision now in question purports to confer a general regulative power, which is in the nature of legislation, and is certainly not arbitration. It is plain, as I pointed out in the prohibition proceedings, that the Act was based on the model of Acts which had shortly before been passed by the Legislatures of New South Wales and New Zealand, both of which possessed plenary powers of legislation as to industrial matters within their territorial jurisdiction. In the circumstances, it was immaterial whether they exercised their powers in the form of direct legislation, or by delegating them to a subordinate authority, or whether the power delegated was legislative or judicial. It is equally plain, as I also pointed out, that the Commonwealth Act was framed and passed on the assumption that Parliament had power not only to make provision for the settlement of a dispute between the parties to them, but also as incidental to the settlement of a dispute to regulate the whole industry in connection with which it had arisen, whether the whole industry were involved in the dispute or not. The validity of the provision was supported on various grounds. As to the contention of Mr. McArthur that it only applies to persons engaged in the industry who are already involved in the dispute, I dismiss it with the remark that it is impossible to construe section 38f in any such limited sense. If it were so construed it would be no more than idle verbiage. The main contention was that urged by Mr. Dufly, viz., that the common-rule provision might be fairly regarded as incidental to the prevention of disputes by arbitration. To this argument the objectors answer that the expression "arbitration for the prevention of a dispute" is a contradiction of terms since the word "prevention" connotes an event which has not yet happened, while the word "arbitration" connotes the presence of parties to an existing dispute and that part 35 must be read distributively as meaning conciliation for the prevention and settlement, and arbitration settlement of disputes. I am disposed to think that from a strict etymological point of view this may be the more accurate construction but I am not sure that it is conclusive. Conciliation is not now in question, but the words "dispute" and "prevention" are both susceptible of different shades of meaning, according to the point of view from which a particular state of facts is regarded. The same facts may in one aspect be regarded as showing a difference of opinion likely to develop into an industrial dispute which it is desirable to prevent, and from another aspect as showing a dispute already existing, and fit to be settled by arbitration. If the state of things is such that there are no ascertainable parties between whom an ascertainable difficulty capable of being composed exists, the basis of arbitration is wanting, a fortiori the woodworkers' case. The term 'dispute' connotes the existence of parties taking opposite sides, to which I would add that the word "arbitration" connotes the same idea in the nature of things, and an industrial dispute may be prevented from coming into existence by various means, but the only means is under section 38f. However, it is quite immaterial whether any difference exists between the parties to be affected by the common rule. They may be working in proper harmony, and even desirous that the existing relations should not be disturbed; yet the common rule may come in and disturb them. In my judgment it is impossible to regard such a proceeding as arbitration in any sense of that word. The only means by which the relations lawfully associated in harmony can be lawfully affected are mutual agreement and legislature enactment. Where an authority is empowered to prescribe general rules for the governance of the community, or any part of it, the power is in its essence legislative. Section 38f is then, as, in my opinion, it was intended to be, an attempted delegation of the legislative authority to the Court to deal with matters over which, as has been pointed out by the Court on several occasions, the Parliament itself holds jurisdiction. It follows in my judgment that the provisions in question are invalid, and the question submitted must be answered accordingly. Mr. Justice Barton, Mr. Justice O'Connor, Mr. Justice Isaacs, and Mr. Justice Higgins concurred.

THE MILITARY FORCES.

The report of Major-General Hoad, Chief of the General Staff, was, on Friday, made available. In setting out in detail the local application of the principles for the formation of the Imperial General Staff, General Hoad explains the work of the Commonwealth section of the Imperial General Staff and the duties of its different branches. Speaking of the direction of defence organisation, General Hoad states that there has been unexpected delay in making the appointment, and much of the work has had to stand over. It is understood that it has been decided temporarily to appoint Lieut.-Colonel Legge to this position, in addition to his duties as Quarter-master-General, it being thought advisable, in view of the work of organisation which falls on the General Staff in connection with the introduction of universal service and also the division of the Commonwealth into military areas and the framing of regulations, that an officer with an intimate knowledge of local conditions should be appointed. A committee has been appointed, consisting of representatives from the Commonwealth Naval Forces, the General Staff, and the Postal Department to discuss a scheme for utilising the existing telegraph lines for military purposes during war and also the distribution of postal matter. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Royal Australian Artillery have been approved. Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, R.A.A., in addition to his duties as Chief of Ordnance, has been appointed officer commanding the R.A.A. for the Commonwealth. The appointment, it is pointed out, was much needed. The need for officers trained as general staff officers is urgent, continues General Hoad. Special permission was granted for officers in the permanent forces to enter for: the Staff College course at Camberley and at Quetta and two other officers have been nominated. As a certain number of officers will be absent from Australia every year qualifying at the Staff Colleges, General Hoad recommends an increase of the permanent establishment to allow of relieving officers being available. Five officers proceeded to India in October last for training, but have now resumed duty in Australia. A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies this year stated that the work done by the Australian officers compares satisfactorily with that of the officers of the regular forces. Arrangements have been made for the examinations of all officers of the Commonwealth Forces to be conducted from the office of the Chief of the General Staff. The general standard of military education in Australia, although greatly improved during the past few years, is still, in the opinion of General Hoad below what is necessary. He strongly advocates the establishment of military pensions and retiring allowances. Suitable training grounds are much wanted in all the States. Arrangements are practically complete, the report states, for acquiring an area of about 120,000 acres at Liverpool (N. S. W.), 30 miles from Sydney, between the main Southern and South Coast railway lines, and negotiations are proceeding with the Queensland Government regarding an area of about 23,000 acres at Beerburrum, about 31 miles north of Brisbane, on the North Coast railway, and with the Western Australian Government in regard to an area of about 45,000 acres at Tammin, about 110 miles east of Perth by railway. Several localities have been reported on in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but no extensive area has yet been decided on in these States.

SUPPRESSION OF MONOPOLIES.

The Bill to amend the Anti-Trust Act relieves the Commonwealth of the obligation to prove in any prosecution intent to restrain trade or that a combination proceeded against is detrimental to the public. Provision is also made for increased penalties. In section 4 of the principal Act a member of any combination in relation to trade or commerce with other countries or among the States with intent to restrain trade or commerce to the detriment of the public is guilty of an offence. The amending Bill provides for the insertion after the words "with intent to restrain" of the words "in restraint of" and to omit the words "to the detriment of the public." The penalty for offences under section 4 of the principal Act is £500. It is proposed to make it £500, or in case of a continuing offence £500 for each day during which the offence continues. The definition of unfair competition which governs section 4 of the principal Act is made in the Amending Bill to apply to section 10, which provides that "the Attorney-General or any person authorised by him may institute in the High Court proceedings to restrain by injunction the carrying out of contracts or combinations in restraint of trade or destructive or injurious by means of unfair competition to any Australian industry." Section 7 of the principal Act making an offence of monopolising or attempting to monopolise trade or commerce with intent to control supplies or prices to the detriment of the public is amended by making the offence the penalty now is £500. It is proposed to make it £500 for each day during which the offence continues, or one year's imprisonment, or both, or in the case of a corporation £1,000 for each day during which the offence continues. At the end of the section it is proposed to add : "The Attorney-General may elect instead of proceeding by indictment for an offence against this section to institute proceedings in the High Court by way of civil action for the recovery of pecuniary penalties for an offence in which case the action shall be tried before a Justice of that Court without a jury." It is provided that it shall be a good defence to prosecutions for the giving of unfair concessions if the party proceeded against proves that the matter or thing alleged to have been done was not to the detriment of the public, did not constitute unfair competition, and was not destructive to any Australian industry. The following addition is made to that part of the principal Act dealing with the repression of monopolies : "No person shall in the proceedings for an offence against this part be excused from answering any question put either viva voce or by interrogatory or from making any discovery of documents on the grounds that an answer or discovery may tend to incriminate him but this answer shall not be admissible in evidence against him in any civil or criminal proceedings other than the proceedings for an offence against this Act or a prosecution for perjury."

WONDERFUL VICTORIAN YIELD.

The romance surrounding the history of the Matrix Reef, at a place known as McEwans, near Dunolly, has been revived by recent events. Reports of the discovery of large deposits of gold have reached the Government Geologist. Mr. E. J. Dunn told the story the other day, of this sensational gold-bearing area. This reef, he said, was discovered in 1858 by Carter, who had camped there for the night and who in the morning could not find his horses. In his search for them he went to the top of a neighbouring hill to get a view of the surrounding country, and while there he stumbled across a nugget of gold weighing 810 oz., valued at £3,240. He took it to his dray, and then found his horses. He determined not to travel any further that day, and entered upon a discussion with his boy, aged 12 years, as to the sort of farm they would buy as the result of their good fortune. In this discussion it occurred to him that he had not looked to see if there were more nuggets lying around so he paid another visit to the hill, and found another nugget of 805 oz. worth £3,210. Naturally a rush followed and great quantities of gold were obtained in gullies from a certain run of reef. Some of the gold was in coarse pieces up to and over 20 lb. in weight. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 40 feet and a few feet down a 50-oz. piece was obtained. At a depth of 10ft. the shaft was abandoned, and nothing further was done for a great number of years. On June 30, 1900, Mr. Dunn published a report drawing attention to this wonderful line of reef. Ground was then taken up by a Mr. Allen, who had the shaft cleaned out and did a certain amount of prospecting, but as nothing worth mentioning was found the working were again abandoned. About three years ago a prospector named Snow proposed to Mr. Couchman, the mining surveyor for Dunolly that he should contribute for a couple of months towards prospecting this ground on shares. He did so, and before two months had expired £1,440 worth of gold had been obtained. This was from a pocket of about the size of a candle box, the gold being in cluster obtained in the drive about 20 ft. northward along the indicator. A few months ago Dr. McDonald of Bairnsdale, who is 83 years of age, asked Mr. Dunn to advise him where he should go prospecting. Mr. Dunn endeavoured to dissuade him on account of his age, but as Dr. McDonald persisted Mr. Dunn recommended Mr. McEwans with the assistance of two men. Dr. McDonald began operations and obtained gold to the value of between £50 and £600 in one patch. A little later he got £400 worth of gold close to the tunnel of the old workings, and a month ago he took out £1,000 worth of gold. Last week he crushed 50 tons of stone for 198 oz. gold, worth £792, and reports state that at the present time there is coarse of gold showing in the face. "Some people say the mining industry is done in Victoria" said Mr. Dunn in concluding his narrative "but there is any amount of country from there to Tarnagulla where they were getting nuggets. It is nugget country. I believe that there are tons of gold in that line of reef."

AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS.

The question of undertaking the printing of Australian historical records by the Commonwealth Government was recently referred to the Library Committee. This Committee reports that seven volumes of records have been issued by the New South Wales Government, covering the period from 1765 to 1811, and that further manuscripts are in hand from 1811 to 1830. It would take six years to publish these remaining volumes, and the cost of printing is estimated by the Government Printer of New South Wales at £500 per volume for an issue of 2,000 copies. The seven volumes already published cost £6,890. If before publishing, steps were taken to ascertain how many subscribers could be secured, the Committee thinks it might be well to extend the publication beyond 2,000 copies. The efforts made by the New South Wales authorities to secure copies of papers in the hands of private persons met with a poor response, but a Federal appeal together with the co-operation of the Press, might, it is thought, have a more satisfactory result. The Committee directs the attention of Ministers to the pressing importance of establishing an Archieves Department. The Minister for External Affairs views these recommendations with favour, and is now considering whether the department should be under the central Government or Parliament.

A.

MR Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, addressing a meeting at Welverdiene, in the Transvaal, said his Government proposed to undertake a vigorous land policy, including a wholesale development of agriculture, which would make South Africa a rival of America

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

FORECAST OF ITS REPORT.

Interim Settlement and a Second Meeting.

WARNING OF CONSERVATIVE SACRIFICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The *Daily News* lobby correspondent foreshadows that the Veto Conference will lead only to an interim settlement. He says the report will declare :—

Firstly,—That the settlement of the veto question is impossible without a reconstruction of the whole Constitution, including the reform and definition of the powers of the House of Lords, Home Rule in the widest sense, redistribution of the franchise, and Imperial representation.

Secondly,—That the golden moment for such a settlement has come.

Thirdly,—That the present Conference must be replaced by a new Conference with a wider mandate, and a fuller allowance of time.

The writer adds that the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons would upset the whole enterprise. A majority must be secured on all immediate issues, such as the Osborne judgment and the Navy. If the Whips of the Government and the Opposition co-operated, it would hardly be possible for revolters to defeat the Ministry, though this might cost expensive concessions, especially regarding the Navy.

The *Standard* publishes an article, similar to Mr. Garvin's in the *Observer*, which says that the Unionists must be prepared for considerable sacrifices. Federal Home Rule, the paper says, is a fair subject for consideration. A settlement enabling English Conservatives and Liberals to concentrate their afforts on great living issues, would be worth some surrender of old traditions and prepossessions.

THE KING SIAM'S DEATH.

Successor's Accession.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reuter telegraphs from Bangkok that the King's body was to-day conveyed in a procession in solemn state to the Chakkri Palace. The ceremony of drinking water in token of allegiance to the new King was also observed.

LATER.

The *Times* devotes three columns to the biography of Chulalongkorn doing justice to his successful efforts to promote the prosperity of Siam. It says the new King has a wide knowledge of the English methods of administration and European politics.

The French press pays a tribute to the high political intelligence and civilising influence of the late King.

NEW LOAN FOR PERSIA.

English Institution Finding the Money.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The *Times* states that negotiations for a Persian loan are proceeding favourably with a British institution which has important interests in Persia. The amount is £1,250,000, secured on the Southern customs. Recent pourparlers with other parties have led to nothing.

THE QUEEN'S DEAD BROTHER.

LONDON, Oct 23.

Their Majesties, members of the Royal Family, and the servants of the Household were present at a simple service in Marlborough House Chapel to-day. The remains of the late Prince Francis of Teck were placed on a catafalque before the altar, and were surrounded by wreaths.

ONE MORE BALLOON FOUND.

Privations of the Occupants.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The German balloon, "Duesseldorf," competing in the Gordon-Bennett race, descended at noon on Wednesday in the forests northward of Kiskisink in Quebec. It is estimated that the balloon covered 1,240 miles. The occupants still possessed plenty of ballast, but they feared to travel further from civilisation. They had spent three days struggling through dense undergrowth, and their provisions were becoming exhausted, when they met an American hunter.

The balloon "America" is now the only one missing.

RE-ARREST OF LIEUTENANT SUTOR.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Lieutenant Sutor has been re-arrested, it is reported, in connection with press interviews.

MILITARY AEROPLANIST KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Captain Madiot, while travelling in a military aeroplane at Douai, fell three hundred

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Secularisation of Schools.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that decrees have been published ordering the complete secularisation of the schools and the prosecution of all priests refusing adherence to the Republic.

A committee is considering the opening of a national subscription for the repayment of the external debt of 41¾ millions sterling.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Portugal for financial reasons proposes to substitute Agents for Ministers in foreign capitals, extending the diplomatic importance of the Consular Service.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE SCHEME.

Minister of Defence's Views.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne that Earl Dudley, speaking at the Rifle Association dinner, warmly commended the defence scheme. The Minister of Defence said the Government would give every school in Australia a miniature rifle range and teach the boys the A B C of drill and musketry. Rifle Clubs should become the real reserve for soldiers over the compulsory service age of twenty-five.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Negotiations with France Broken off.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Negotiations between France and Turkey regarding the Turkish Loan, have been broken off, Turkey objecting to the extent to which the supervision of her finances was to be given to French officials.

The German syndicate has once more opened negotiations.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

Great Interest Aroused.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs from Cairo that it is stated that Lord Kitchener will visit Egypt and the Sudan in the winter. The visit is possibly a private one, but in view of the situation in Egypt it has aroused great interest.

KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena visited Valencia yesterday and were received with scenes of great enthusiasm.

ST. HELENA.

Duke of Connaught's Visit.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at St. Helena. The Duke, replying to an address, expressed satisfaction at the visit to the historic colony. He hoped the effort to foster and establish the industries of the Island on a firmer basis would lead to a revival of the former prosperity.

JAPANESE NAVAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Premier in a speech at the Merchants' dinner said the next budget would include the appropriation of seventy million yen spread over six years for the increase of the navy.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Socialist party, in a manifesto, urges the workers of Walthamstow to reject Sir J. Simon as a protest against the failure of the Liberals to improve their lot.

The Labour candidate in South Shields' contest has withdrawn.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 24.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 14th instant, left for Bombay at 7 a. m. to-day and the steamer "Mongolia" for Colombo and Australia, also at 7 a. m. to-day.

SALVING THE "CRESSWELL."

Appreciative Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The Karachi Port Trustees passed the following resolution in connection with the successful operations of salving the "Cresswell."

The Board was much gratified at the successful result of their efforts to salve the "Cresswell." She was brought to harbour on 18th October at 3 p.m. by the Port Trust tug, "Richmond Crawford." Commander Wilson, R. I. M. Port Officer, Karachi, was in command of the operations throughout and none but Port Trust craft were engaged from the first to the last. The Board congratulate Commander Wilson heartily on his success and desire that their appreciation of the conduct of all concerned be conveyed to the officers and the crews of the "Richmond Crawford," "Collector" "Helen" "Kheddiwari" and life-boat No. 2.

THE services of Mr. J. E. Bell, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rangoon have been transferred to the Rangoon Municipality as Superintendent of the Hackney Carriage Department for the period of one year on a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN PERSIA

Better Understanding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Referring to Press anticipations that the British note to Persia is the fore-runner of partition, a semi-official Berlin paper, *Nord-Allegemeine Zeitung*, contains the announcement that Great Britain has no intention of encroaching on the integrity of Persia. This has induced a calmer view of the situation both in Europe and Persia.

MR. MALABARI'S CONSUMPTIVES HOME.

Visit by Sir Louis Dane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

At the invitation of Mr. Malabari, the Lieut.-Governor visited on the 19th, the Consumptives Home at Dharampur and had a kind word to say to every patient. The Superintendent, Mr. Majumdar, explained that the pressing need of the institution was improvement in water-supply which difficulty in spite of all efforts made had not been overcome. His Honour expressed cordial sympathy with the institution and promised to do everything in his power to promote efficiency of the institution. On the 21st instant His Honour visited the Hindu-Mahomedan High School, the Ambala Cantonment, the Upper India, Flour Mills and Umballa City Works pumping station at Handesra.

CAPTURE OF AFRIDI RAIDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The following are the details of the capture of Afridi raiders at Mianwali by Captain Knolly's Deputy Commissioner.

The Station Master of Masan telegraphed to the Deputy Commissoner that suspicious characters were seen lurking about railway premises and were probably planning a night attack. The Deputy Commissioner collected a number of zemindars licensed to carry firearms and then proceeded to Masan where he arrested four suspects. While there he obtained a clue about other suspicious characters being at another station, Ijara, to which place he at once proceeded and arrested three others. Seven suspects were taken to Mianwali under his orders and will be tried under 399, 402, Penal Code. The men are believed to be Afridi tribesmen of Tirah.

Nine Beloch zemindars of Shaeni near Bhakkar have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting by the Magistrate of Bhakkar.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Prize Essay on Guilds in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

Dr. Coomaraswamy offers a prize of Rs. 250 for the best essay upon trade guilds in India in connection with the U. P. Exhibition. The Doctor will be the sole judge and the essay must reach him by 31st December. The competitors are advised to select a guild in a manufacturing town; particulars should be given of the history, constitution, meetings, regulation of trade, settlement of disputes, support given to the poor or unfortunate members, religious ceremonies observed, provision for education, etc. The award will be made before the end of January.

DIET IN MADRAS JAIL.

Committee on Motor Vehicles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 24.

The Madras Government have placed the services of Messrs. J.E. Moir and C. A. Innes, of the I. C. S., on deputation at the Government Secretariat until Government moves to the bills in April 1911, to act as Deputy Secretaries to Government.

The Madras Government have appointed a committee of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, the President of the Madras Corporation, and the Collector of Madras to consider an amendment of the motor vehicle rules, with special reference to the provisions relating to heavy motor vehicles.

The question of introducing a special rice diet for prisoners who are habitual rice eaters has engaged the attention of the Mrdras Government for sometime past. Reference on the matter was made to I. M. S. officers, who have been connected with the jail department. The replies show a general consensus of medical opinion that a change to ragi by a rice-eating convict is not productive of more than temporary inconvenience. Accordingly Government have come to conclusion that no change is called for in the dietary condition in jails in Madras. The attention of medical officers will be called to their powers of altering the dietary when they think it necessary in exceptional cases.

TWO SOLDIERS STEAL BICYCLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Before Dewan Bahadur S. Venkata Ramdass Naidu on Saturday, the Police prosecuted two soldiers named W. Keen and P. E. Smith, on a charge of having, on the 19th instant, committed a theft in respect of two bicycles, worth Rs. 260, the property of Mr. W. J. Mason and Conductor Preach.

Both the complainants left their bicycles on the Causuarina Plantation Beach. When they returned after firing at the range they found that the bicycles had disappeared. At once they reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and put them on their trial.

His Worship after examining four witnesses for the prosecution sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANANTAPUR CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The Anantapur District Conference met yesterday and passed resolutions on the cruel and barbarous treatment of Indians in the Transvaal; against imigration; against the rule of insisting on petitions from ryots in granting remissions when officers are satisfied with the failure of crops; against perpetual and growing sufferings of the ryots from over-zealous extension of the forest operations and the stringency of the forest rules about the establishment of Panchayats and many local grievances.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Nothing is yet settled regarding the Coronation celebrations in India which following the precedent of the accession of the late King Edward will, no doubt, be held in the cold weather of 1911-12 so as to follow the celebrations at home which are next June. After the experience of the last Delhi Durbar, however, and all that it cost the princes and Chiefs of India and the local Governments, it is certainly far more likely that such functions as take place will be held separately for each province than that any central demonstrations will be repeated.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The "Englishman" to-day suggests that the coming Coronation Durbar, which will take place on the 1st of January, 1912, should be held in Calcutta, the capital of India and not in a dead city like Delhi which is now not even a provincial capital. In support of the above suggestion the "Englishman" says :—

"Recent events have shown that the one people in India, who thanks to the neglect of Calcutta in the past have failed to realise the extent of the resources of Government, are the Bengalis. But the Bengalis have more imaginative fervour than other races, and an object lesson of the kind afforded by a Coronation Durbar would be more effective in stirring their enthusiasm than many reform schemes."

ALLEGED MURDER ON PARADE.

Private Shot Dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Allahabad High Court re-opened today after the long vacation. Pte. James Miller, of 1st Batt., Royal Irish Regiment, has been committed to the High Court Sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate of Chakrata, Dehra Dun district, on a charge of murdering a comrade, Private Francis Gibson, of the same regiment, on the 7th of August last by shooting him.

The alleged crime was committed in presence of several men of the Regiment, while ammunition was being distributed. The bullet penetrated the lungs and caused death. The accused pleaded not guilty, and refused to make any statement. No motive has yet been disclosed.

The trial at the High Court will commence on the 7th of November.

THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM FOR FOREIGN SPIRITS.

A New Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

The Rangoon Trades Association and the Burma Chamber of Commerce are asked by the Government of India whether they will support proposals from the Secretary to the Wine, Spirit and Beer Association, India, to extend the warehouse system in respect foreign liquors to the chief cities in the interior of India. The Secretary in a letter to the Inspector General of Excise enquires whether it would be possible to arrange for the Transport imported liquor under hand so Lucknow or any other centre to be there bounded till cleared for consumption, import duty being collected by the Excise Department at the place of bond. At present it appears imported liquors can only be placed in bond at the port of entry.

REMARKABLE STORY OF CREDULITY.

How to Double a Note's Value.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS Oct. 24.

In the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, before Mr. C Krishnan the further hearing of the case in which Goolam Mahomed and Narasimalu have been called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over as suspected characters, was resumed on Saturday. When the case was first heard, the clerk of the Town Police Court was cited as a witness for the prosecution. It was alleged that the first accused had obtained from him a currency note for Rs. 1,000 by telling him that by a chemical process he could double its amount.

Mrs. D. Smith residing at Perambur gave evidence. A Miss Chester was also stated to have been cheated by the first accused, to whom she had given notes for Rs. 5,000, which amount he promised to double. The next day he told Miss Chester that the notes had accidently been burnt, but that she would have better luck next time. Miss Chester accepted an I. O. U. from the accused for the amount.

Three other persons were also alleged to have been cheated in a precisely similar manner, but for smaller sums of Rs. 600 and Rs. 100. These were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The Court adjourned the hearing till the 25th instant.

GENERAL COWAN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

General J. S. Cowan M.V.O., on relinuuishing the Command of Presidency Brigade expresses his appreciation of the excellent work done by the staff and department during his tenure of command. He is also glad to be able to congratulate all regiments under his commond for their good behaviour and deccipline whilst stationed in the Brigade. He has noticed with much pleasure the growing keenness and sense of responsibility amongst volunteers and he feels sure that in the future their steady improvement in the direction of efficiency and training will be continued.

DURBAR AT ALIBAG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, Oct. 24.

A Durbar was held this evening on the Police parade ground under the presidency of Mr. Kabraji, Collector, Kolaba, of the people from the district. The Hon. Mr. Peerbhai attended. The Collector thanked all and said he was sorry at the sad death of His late Majesty King Edward. His short reign was full of important changes, the extension of the Legislative Councils, Indian representation, administration, etc. The grievances represented at last year's Durbar were properly represented to Government; some of them were heard well, and considered.

The people from the district laid new grievances freely and the Collector assured than that the grievances should be well considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. Peerbhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the Collector and Government. With the distribution of pansupari and flowers, the Durbar was brought to a close at 6-30 p. m.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct 7.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

ALMOST invariably, when the manœuvre season begins, some soldiers—or, perhaps, more probably writers—are found questioning the value of these exercises. Even in Germany, the classic land of manœuvres, there are opponents, and the "Post" recently discussed the arguments of those who doubt the advisability of undertaking exercises on a large scale, on the ground of the disproportion between expenditure and results. Manœuvres, it is argued, are not the best training for officers and men generally, and, as for the high command and the staff, the results could be attained at lesser cost by means of staff tours. But the "Post" condemns opinions. Admitting the great cost involved, it says that the opportunities of handling large masses of men, with all the difficulties of ground, transport, and other conditions of war, are too rare to make it advisable to suppress the big manœuvres. In Italy, Signor Edoardo Arbib, a competent writer, has long opposed expenditure on manœuvres, but the "Popolo Romano," in discussing his views, says, with good judgment, that the day is far distant when such arguments will prevail with the military authorities. Indeed, manœuvres are on a larger scale than ever, and are likely to increase rather than diminish in importance.

AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES AT THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

The "France Militaire" summarises the work done by aeroplanes and dirigibles during the recent manœuvres. In the Red Army, M. Menard, with Lieuts Sido, Acquaviva, and Mailfert, and a corporal, made a quadruple reconnaissance in the direction of Morvilliers; while Lieuts. Bellanger and Letheux reconnoitred from Formerie, and Capt. Marie and Count de Robillard from the head-quarters. At the same time the "Liberte" and "Zodiac," piloted respectively by Capt. Bois and Lieut. Neant, and by Sub-Lieut. Le Vaulx, were aloft, and at the moment the "Clement-Bayard" (Lieut. Tixier) and "Colonel Renard" (Capt. Delassus) arrived from Issy-les-Moulineaux. There being no accommodation in the hangars for four dirigibles, the "Zodiac" returned to Paris, while a slight accident caused the "Liberte" to descend. Excellent as was the handling of the dirigibles, French service opinion is evidently inclined to attach much greater value to the aeroplane, except when extended observation may be the object.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

The Japanese seem to be having a somewat difficult task in subjecting the natives of Formosa. The interior of the island is mountainous, traversed by rough paths, and dominated by almost inaccessible heights, which the unsubdued tribesmen make their refuge. The subjection of the Gaogan tribe, who inhabit the north of the island to the west of the main chain, was first undertaken. The tribe had 5,000 fighting men, and the Japanese were successful in the early stages of the operations, but afterwards there was some stiff hand-to-hand fighting with bayonet work, and in one action the Japanese lost 5 officers and 22 men killed and 3 officers and 44 men wounded. The Gaogan were accustomed to make ambuscades along the paths which the Japanese had to traverse. They used old rifles at short range, and the situation was more difficut by reason of the fact that supplies, and in some cases water had to be carried by coolies. The Japanese endeavoured to protect their camps by lines of live electric wire, which, however, the tribesmen managed to cut. Evidently they are serious enemies, and operations against the Taroke, on the east side of the island, who are said to number 60,000 fighting men, are believed not yet to have commenced.

THE VOICE AND THE TRUTH.

It is truly amazing to see how in foreign papers journals which carry no weight in this country are quoted as if they were high authorities. Just in the same way, two foreigners are astonished to see the importance, attached in this country to the opinions of journals which have no hearing amongst intelligent persons at home. In this connection it is painful to observe the melancholy wailings of an English professional organ as to the parlous state of the British Fleet quoted in the United States as giving a true picture of the condition of affairs. The extraordinary myth of the acceleration of the German shipbuilding programme has become an obsession with certain people in this country. We have been caught napping, and "opres nous le deluge"? While we dally with the midsummer madness of disarmament our rivals have made another leap forwards! The truth is, of course, that nothing of the kind has taken place. German ships are ordered and completed at the appointed time under the Navy Law, which is there for all men to see. As to accleration, some shipbuilders may, for the internal administration of their establishments, have begun work before the time, but that is their affair, and it is equally certain that, for like reasons, some shipbuilders have retarded the beginning of vessels. The strike is now delaying work; but, apart from that, it is of interest to know that the big ships of 1910 are not yet laid down.

FRENCH NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Budget Committee recently examined certain chapters of the French Navy Estimates of 1911. A proposal was brought forward that certain vessels should be put out of commission in order to realise some economies; but, on the intervention of M. Thomson, former Minister of Marine, this was rejected. M. Pelletan, who, when he held the naval portfolio, struck so serious a blow at the discipline of the Service by his Socialist propaganda, and M. Sembat wished to know whether the ships of the line were not being built to the disadvantage of the flotillas, but M. Benazet, the Budget reporter, was able to show that work upon the latter was very active. The shipbuilding programme proposes the laying down of two battleships, but it was pointed out that the programme might not be voted before the Budget, in which case the ships could only be begun by special modification of the Finance Law. The financial dispositions, to be made were considered, and the suggestions were ordered to be further developed by the Reporter-General on the Budget.

SHIP BRAKES.

The device known as the ship brake was fitted to the United States battleship Indiana by authorisation of the Navy Department, but proved an utter failure as naval officers had predicted. The brake opened out door-like from the side of the ship when required, and it was supposed that it would enable the way to be checked within shorter distance, and that turning would be facilitated. Neither claim was proved to be justified, and the Indiana was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to have the brake removed, the Chief Constructor having reported that the appliance has no value. The inventors seem to be claiming that the Navy Department shall bear the cost of the trial, but the "Navy and Army Register" says this will not be done.

TERRITORIAL NOTES.

A certain amount has been said in debate in Parliament, and more has been written in the newspapers, concerning the relations of the County Associations with the Army Council, and it appears probable that a deputation from the Central Council of the Associations will shortly wait upon Mr. Haldane with a view to obtaining a remedy for certain defects in officials procedure. Meanwhile Somerset has, among other counties, published an account of the work of its first Territorial Associations from April 1, 1908, to September 12, 1910. The document is interesting, and even of historical importance, as showing the nature of the duties imposed upon the Associations when the Force first came into being and the way in which they have been casried out.

When the Association was formed it found Somerset able to boast 136 officers and 3,798 men of the existing Yeomanry and Volunteers, divided into two Yeomanry regiments, three battalions, four companies of Artillery, and a few companies of Engineers. The Association was told to raise a Territorial Force of 142 officers and 3,794 other ranks (total 3,936) in the following units:—Somerset R.H.A., North Somerset Yeomanry, West Somerset Yeomanry, 4th Somerset Light Infantry, 5th Somerset Light Infantry, Wessex Divisional Royal Engineers, 2nd South-Western Mounted Brigade Army Service Corps, 2nd South-Western Brigade Army Service Corps, 2nd South Western Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance. It will be seen that, while there was only a nominal increase in the number of officers required, and an actual, though insignificant, decrease in the total of other ranks, a vast reconstitution of the system was involved, including the raising of totally new branches.

As a result of the work done 120 officers and 3,150 of other ranks, or a total of 3,270, stand enrolled to-day, and the report significantly observes :—"Here it is as well to point out that in the opinion of the Association the high-water mark of the strength in peace time has been reached, and that the strength of units will remain very much as at present, unless a war scare brings home to the young men of the county the necessity of being prepared to defend the country, or until the leading inhabitants of the country bring their influence to bear and induce the youngmen of the county to join the Territorial Forces." With an establishment of 3,794 men and a four-year term of enlistment it is necessary that about 948 men should join the Territorial Force each year in order that the ranks may be full. With the present strength of about 83 per cent. of establishment about 817 men join annually. Yet "only 131 more recruits are wanted annually to bring the county's Territorial Force to full strength and keep it there."

PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD MINTO.

Bombay Citizens' Meeting.

A preliminary meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal offices to consider what steps should be taken to entertain their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto on their approaching departure.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said that he had received letters from the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, expressing their regret for non-attendance and expressing their sympathy towards the meeting.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting, he said that they all were well aware that during the five years Lord Minto had ruled India with moderation, and his reforms, in connection with the Legislative Councils, were the most important feature of his rule, and they would connect His Excellency's name with India for ever. They must, therefore, show their appreciation of those reforms.

He then called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah to move the first resolution, which ran as follows :—"That in view of the approaching departure of Lord Minto from India this meeting is of opinion that a fitting farewell address should be presented to his Lordship, conveying to him an expression of the deep gratitude of the Bombay community for the important and far-reaching scheme of reform with which his name will ever be associated."

In support of his proposition, Mr. Jinnah said that the resolution did not require many words. It was but right that the citizens of Bombay should not miss this opportunity of expressing their feelings of gratitude for the Reform Scheme which would associate his Lordship's name with India and the best way of doing so was to present His Excellency with an address and entertain him publicly. He asked the meeting to carry the resolution unanimously.

Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdass seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim then moved that an entertainment, if possible, be arranged in honour of Lord and Lady Minto and that subscriptions be invited for the purpose. Mr. Ibrahim said that he thought it was necessary that the Bombay Presidency should take this opportunity of his Lordship's passage through their city to present their Excellencies with a farewell address and give expression to their feelings of appreciation of a rule of five years' stress and consideration. He emphasised that it was desirable that the whole Presidency should associate in this proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandass Ramji seconded the proposition which was carried "nem con."

On the motion of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy the following resolution was carried :—

"That Mr. D.E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jeenah, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas and Mr. S. R. Bomanji be appointed Secretaries and that they be authorised to make all necessary arrangements for carrying out the objects specified in the above resolution.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Record of Confessions.

THE further hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Monday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal, composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. Pasikar, examined by the Hon'ble Advocate-General, said that he was in charge of the lock-ups and he visited them from time to time to inquire if those in the lock-ups had any complaint to make. No complaints were made to him by any of the accused, but he remembered one of the accused complaining of being ill and he was immediately sent to the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna in reference to the confession of Moghe, Mr. Palsikar said that none of the accused complained that they had been tortured or ill-treated by the police. The accused was not brought to him on the 8th February and it was not true that the accused at first refused to sign his confession.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that the "yadi" showed that the accused was brought to him on the 9th.

Mr. Baptista cross-examined Mr. Palsikar in reference to the confession of the accused Vinayek Tikhe. The witness said that he did not persuade the accused in the lock-up to make the confession. At the time of taking the confession Baba Saheb Deshpande was not present. He saw the accused in the jail, when he expressed his desire to make a confession.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista in reference to the confession of the accused Burve, Mr. Palsikar said that the confession was recorded in his office and not in the Sarkarwada. The accused had no bundle of papers at the time. The accused did not make the confession under the inducement of a pardon. The statement was taken in two days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil the witness said that the accused was brought to him on the second day by the jailor.

Mr. Palsikar was cross-examined by the accused Kashikar in reference to his confession. The witness said that the policeman who brought the accused had a ready written "yadi" and the accused was asked to sign it. Baba Saheb Deshpande was not present at the time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine then tendered the confession of Shankar Soman, one of the accused in the first Nasik murder case, and recorded by Mr. Palsikar.

Mr. Baptista objected on the ground that the witness was available and if the confession was to be proved, it could not be proved by the evidence of Mr. Palsekar.

Mr. Rangnekar, Mr. Setna, Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Thacker also objected and judgment on the point was reserved.

Mr. Palsikar, in answer to the Chief Justice, said that accused Khare was not first sent to Mr. Khopkar. The accused was brought to him on the 19th January and his confession was recorded the following day.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday.

POONA MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

Mr. Roper, the Sessions Judge, to-day passed his judgment in a case in which two Mahomedan weavers, named Umar Mahitab and Abdulla Manla Khan, and a Mahomedan policeman of the Criminal Investigation Department, named Ahmad Appalhafi, were charged, the first two with murdering a Mahomedan woman of low character, named Piari Jan, for the sake of the ornaments she wore, and the last named with abetment of the same. The jewellery had been taken to Sholapur for disposal. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to death and No. 3 to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

RATNAGIRI COUNCILLORS ECCENTRICITIES.

Reduced Rates of House Tax.

REFRACTORY MEMBERS DEFY THE PRESIDENT.

THE following Government resolution has been issued :—

The administration of the Ratnagiri Municipality has been for some time under the close observation of the officers of the district. Three successive Presidents, of whom two were non-officials nominated by Government and one was a non-official elected by the Municipality strove to improve matters but failed owing to factious obstruction.

Acting under the powers vested in him by section 173 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Collector has recently examined the working of the Municipality, and his report together with that of the Deputy Collector, who made a searching examination of the municipal accounts and records, is summarised in the following paragraphs.

The main points to which the Collector draws attention may be summed up as follows :—

(a) The Municipality is incapable of exercising proper control over the Managing Committee.

(b) It has exhibited a serious lack of supervision and control in allowing the municipal accounts and records to fall into a state of confusion and disorder.

(c) It shows laxity in the collection of taxes and the realization of its dues, and persistently neglects to take proper steps for the recovery of arrears of past years. In some cases the defaulters are municipal councillors.

(d) It fails to protect its rights by neglecting to remove encroachments.

(e) It fails in its duty to take due care of the municipal property and dead stock.

(f) It cannot expedite official business and allow correspondences and petitions to remain undisposed of for a considerable length of time.

(g) It does not carry out an annual revision of the assessment list every year.

(h) It perversely declines to punish any of its employes for dereliction of duty and even for embezzlement, and thus fails to enforce discipline.

(i) It abuses its power in making appointments.

THE PRESIDENT IGNORED.

Certain members have again and again been elected to the Managing Committee. Their management of municipal affairs is exceedingly dictatorial, and attempts to reform the administration are met with resentment. The majority of the councillors follow the blind lead of these members. Mr. Namjoshi, a non-official President, nominated by Government in 1905, made honest and strenuous efforts to improve the working of the Municipality, but he was thwarted at every point by the Managing Committee and had to resign. Mr. Damle was thereupon nominated President, and he tried his utmost to mend matters, but he failed for the same reason. Mr. Ranade, who was elected President last year has also been powerless to effect any good, as practically every suggestion made by him for improvement has been vetoed, not on its merits but merely in the spirit of factious opposition. For instance, Mr. Ranade had constantly to pass at night an octroi naka and he found that the Karkun was never at his post at the time. He reported this fact to the Municipality and recommended the dismissal of the clerk. At the meeting the Karkun swore that he was always at his post, and his word was taken against that of the President, and the offender was let off without any punishment. As a matter of fact, the clerk was unwilling to sleep in the naka and resigned immediately afterwards. Again, the late Collector had recommended that the present Secretary, who is absolutely incompetent, should be removed and that another suitable person should be appointed. As a preliminary measure, Mr. Ranade suspended the Secretary. The Municipality, however, perversely decided to re-instate him even although the members were fully aware of all the gross irregularities which were the result of his insufficiency and remissness. In these circumstances Mr. Ranade has recently tendered his resignation.

The Municipality is empowered to levy house-tax, wheel-tax, water-rate and conservancy cess. The registers of these taxes have not been punctually and properly written up. The arrears of notice and warrant fees for the past years are not shown in the new register. The columns showing the collections do not indicate the years to which they relate, and no care is taken to total the several columns. The registers are not signed by a responsible officer. There are no records in the office to show for what years the arrears are due. The registers of last year have not yet been completed. The register of house-tax for the current year has not yet been prepared, and the collections made since the 1st April last therefore remain unrecorded. Similarly there is no demand register to show the amounts to be recovered from the farmers of fish and mutton markets. The Municipality takes a written agreement from them, often long after due date, and the clerk in charge keeps a rough note book showing the realisations and arrears. This is not signed by any responsible officer.

NEITHER SYSTEM NOR SUPERVISION.

The state of the records is equally unsatisfactory. There are 205 correspondences in three of the daftars, and the 'daftar' of the Secretary was found to contain a confused mass of undisposed-of references of every description. There were petitions on which certain action was to be taken; there were circulating memoranda to be noted and forwarded; there were papers to be filed; some of these dated so far back as the year 1897 and one correspondence pertained to the year 1892. Certain papers with forwarding endorsements have been filled instead of being transmitted to their destination, and no officer of the Municipality seems to have noticed this omission. The record has not yet been sorted though the Commissioner sanctioned the list of papers to be permanently preserved and of those to be finally destroyed. On the 11th September 1909 the Managing Committee recommended the entertainment of an extra clerk for 6 months to deal with these arrears but the matter has not yet been placed before the Municipality. There can be no doubt that these facts disclose a complete lack of system and the absence of any supervision.

An examination of the accounts has disclosed the distressing facts that municipal councillors, especially those on the Managing Committee, pay house-tax at very inadequate rates, that many of the councillors are habitual defaulters in the payment of taxes and that no legal steps are taken against certain defaulters.

The state of demand registers has rendered the collection almost impossible and has led to several grave irregularities, such as—

(I) non-issue of warrants of recovery,

(II) issue of warrants for insufficient amounts and

(III) issue of double warrants and in certain cases double recoveries also.

The arrears of the several taxes at the end of June according to the registers, are specified below:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
House-tax	...	...	5,859	4	11
Wheel-tax	...	...	624	11	0
Bhangi cess	...	...	698	14	0
Water-rate	...	...	369	10	0
	Total	...	7,552	7	11

Some of these arrears have been outstanding for over twelve years.

Process for recovery has been taken only for the sum of Rs. 2,860-1-9. No steps seem to have been taken for the recovery of the difference amounting to Rs. 4,692-6-2 and no satisfactory explanation is offered. It cannot be said that the Municipality is unaware of this state of affairs. From time to time the subject has been discussed in general meetings, but no business-like method has been adopted and no substantial result has been attained.

A FEW INSTANCES.

The Municipality was authorized by the passing of the new District Municipal Act in 1901 to issue warrants for the recovery of taxes, and it began to exercise this power from that year, but no sustained endeavour seems to have been made to recover the arrears by this means. There are specific instances to show that the recoveries have been wantonly delayed by the office establishment, but no measures have been taken to prevent such remissness. Some correspondence was found, in which certain orders were passed or some action was suggested, but the orders remained unexecuted. The following are instances in point:—

(I) On the 27th January, 1909, the Secretary was asked to furnish certain details in connection wit the petition of   regarding the house-tax levied on house No.   and definite orders for recovery were passed on the 30th idem, but no steps have been taken to effect the recovery. The defaulter in this case is a member of the Managing Committee.

(II) Similarly, the Secretary was ordered on the 21st November, 1908, to amend certain bills pertaining to house No.   but no action seems to have been taken and the tax continues in arrear.

(III) At one time all Government buildings were taxed, but it was subsequently decided that the tax could be levied only on the residential portions of them. The accounts were in such a chaos that it could not be traced how much assessment the Municipality had collected from the different buildings in different years; and though on the whole the Municipality might, perhaps, have claimed some balance due to it for the residential quarters, it could not do so owing to the absence of a proper record.

(IV) The arrears due from the farmers of fish and mutton markets have also not been duly recovered. The outstandings are shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1905-06	188	12	2
1906-07	......		
1907-08	5	0	0
1908-09	60	0	0
1609-10	118	8	0
Total ...	372	4	2

For the sum of Rs. 188-12-2 due for the year 1905-06 the Municipality took a promissory note worth that amount as security, but the recovery has not yet been made. It appears that the defaulter has some real or imaginary claims of long standing on the Municipality, and the applications made by him from time to time have remained undisposed of in the municipal office. In addition to the market fees the amount of taxes in arrear are Rs. 124-6-0 for house-tax, Rs. 18 for wheel-tax and Rs. 34-8-0 for bhangi cess.

Similarly, the farmer for the year 1909-10 owes the Municipality a certain sum on account of house-tax in addition to Rs. 98-8-0 on account of fish market. The Municipality has to pay him only Rs. 36 for certain services rendered by him, and though his claim is for a much smaller sum than that of the Municipality, no action has been taken against him for municipal dues.

It may be incidentally mentioned that in 1899-1900 the Municipality spent Rs. 964-7-0 in disinfecting private houses. Out of this amount Rs. 865-12-8 have been recovered. A part of the balance seems to have been remitted on 10th July, 1900, and no steps seem to have been taken in regard to the remainder.

Several unauthorised encroachments on the Municipal roads have been discovered. Resolutions have been passed in a few cases approving the removal of the encroachment, but nothing has in fact been done. Action in these cases ought to be prompt, as complaints must be filed within a prescribed period. The following instances may be cited:—

(I) A chhapar of inflammable material was erected against the orders of the Municipality, and notice was issued on the 15th October, 1909, for its removal. The notice remains uncomplied with, but no further action has been taken.

(II) A shop was extended on a public road. The Sanitary Committee sanctioned prosecution on the first October, 1909, and a clerk was directed to lodge a complaint; but the period of limitation was allowed to elapse and the matter was never taken to the Criminal Court. The encroachment still remains.

There is no list of the books kept in the municipal library. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain if any of them are missing.

MISSING PROPERTY.

There is no register showing the articles brought into the store-house and issued from it. The present list of dead-stock articles appears to have been prepared on the 1st April, 1907, and it is incomplete. It is not in the proper form and seems to include only such articles as were found on the date of its preparation. After a diligent search the lists for the years 1896-97, 1899-1900, 1902 and 1905 were found, and a casual comparison showed that a number of articles were not brought on to the new list. The practice seems to be to prepare a new list of the articles found at the time, no care being taken to ascertain what had become of missing articles. In 1906 the auditors reported that a number of articles were missing, but no steps seems to have taken to trace them. If all the lists were compared, there is no doubt that a considerable amount of dead-stock would be found wanting.

The following instances may be cited of carelessness in dealing with municipal property.

On the 27th October, 1909, the rails of two of the windows of the storehouse were found to be cut and the southern door open. This was brought to the notice of the Managing Committee, who rested satisfied with merely issuing an order to a certain clerk to report what articles were stolen or missing. No report has been submitted as yet nor has the Committee pressed for it.

The Sanitary Inspector purchased certain articles on different occasions—in some cases even without permission—at rates higher than the market rates, through two of the municipal members had distinctly informed him of the prevailing rates. Such waste of public money merited severe punishment; his act was, however, regarded as a piece of carelessness, and he was ordered to pay into the municipal treasury the ridiculously inadequate sum of Rs. 2-15-5, subsequently reduced to Rs. 1-8-0.

The whole municipal administration is dilatory, even in cases in which prompt action is needed. The following are instances:—

(I) The question regarding measures to provide against fire came before the Municipality on the 21st June, 1909, but no definite arrangements have yet been made beyond writing to the Municipal Secretary at Chiplun to send three pairs of wheels with accessories.

(II) Black paint for street lamps and posts was brought from Bombay in March, 1910, but although the servants engaged for lighting lamps had ample leisure, no use was made of it before the monsoon when painting became impossible.

(III) The Municipality has a certain claim in respect of house-tax and Bhangies. The Municipality resolved on the 31st March to file a civil suit, but no further action has since been taken. Similarly it has been decided to file a civil suit against another defaulter, a farmer of the fish market, who owes the Municipality Rs. 60 for the year 1908-09; but the matter has not been taken to Court as yet.

(IV) There are certain claims of long standing against the Municipality. A number of petitions have been presented beginning in the year 1892, but none of them has yet been dealt with.

(V) On the 26th August 1909 a cart was attached for the recovery of arrears; but the sale was postponed from time to time till the 27th April, 1910. During the interval the Chairman of the Managing Committee in a civil suit instituted in his private capacity obtained an injunction against the sale proceeds of this cart.

(VI) A correspondence has been going on for a long time regarding an encroachment on a municipal road said to have been made by a member of the Managing Committee. The last communication on the subject was received in the municipal office on the 20th February 1910, but it still remains in the Secretary's "daftar" undealt with.

The attention of the Municipality was drawn by the Collector in 1907 and 1908 to its extraordinary procrastination even in matters of routine correspondence, but no improvement in this respect seems to have been made.

The house-tax is assessed on the estimated annual rent. The assessment list does not appear to have been revised every year. Specific instances are reported in which the houses belonging to certain councillors of the Municipality and members of the Managing Committee and their relations have either been under-assessed or the assessment has been allowed to remain unchanged although substantial additions have been made to those properties and enhanced income has been derived from rents. The Managing Committee were well aware of these facts.

DISORDERLY ORGANISATION.

The whole municipal organization is disorderly and inefficient. The sense of duty and the force of discipline are absent. The resignations of the former Presidents—Messrs. Damle, Namjoshi and Ranade—referred to above, were entirely due to the laxity and disorganisation of administration.

The Municipality fails in its duty to inflict sufficient punishment on its employes for their offences. A temporary clerk engaged on the 2nd December, 1909, for the collection of house-tax misappropriated Rs. 6-3-0 which he had recovered from five persons. He admitted his guilt before the Managing Committee, made good the amount, and on the recommendation of that body was let off on the ground that he was not in a sound state of mind and was in domestic difficulties. There was clear evidence of his having removed ten of the counterfoils from the receipt book and of his having altered the dates [illegible] ...ly a bad example to other employes that his offence should have been thus condoned.

INTERESTING APPOINT[illegible]

Several instances of abuse of powe[illegible] appointments have been brought to the notice of Government:—

(1) On the 31st March, 1909, the Sanitary Committee decided that the Sanitary Inspector was unfit for his post and should be dismissed. On the 11th August, 1909, they reported his insolent behaviour and refused to serve on the Committee unless he was punished. Nevertheless on the 28th January, 1910, the same body recommended him for promotion, and the recommendation was accepted.

(II) Mr. Namjoshi, the late President of the Municipality, suggested the appointment of a suitable Executive Officer with the view of improving its working. The proposal was approved by the Collector, but the Municipality rejected it on the untenable ground of want of funds.

(III) But the instance which Government regard as the most flagrant is the re-instatement by the Municipality of the present Secretary, whose removal on account of incompetence and remissness had been recommended by the Collector and who was suspended by the late President, Mr. Ranade, on account of his inefficiency and mismanagement.

Government have recently treated the Municipality with great liberty in respect of its water-works and have decided to defray the expenditure on account of the improvements now in progress at estimated cost of Rs. 46,500 and to pay off the existing debt of the Municipality amounting to Rs. 31,750.

DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS.

In these circumstances the Governor in Council has anxiously considered whether the Municipality should not be superseded under section 179 of the District Municipal Act, 1901. He has decided that this extreme step should not be taken in this case until the Municipality has had an opportunity of reforming its ways and of revising its administration.

His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to issue the following orders;—

(a) The right of electing its own President, which was conferred upon the Municipality last year, should be withdrawn.

(b) The Municipality should be asked to dismiss the present Secretary at once and to appoint a suitable Government servant as Chief Officer within two months from the date of this order.

(c) The Municipality should be informed that unless the conduct of municipal affairs shows decided improvement within a year from the date of this order, Government will be reluctantly compelled to have recourse to supersession.

(d) The Collector should be requested to submit on 15th October, 1911, a report (through the Commissioner) as to whether the municipal administration has improved.

The Collector should take steps for the appointment of a new President.

JUDGES' HOURS IN THE PUNJAB.

Sir Louis Dane's Candid Comment.

Sir Louis Dane discusses with great candour the shortcomings of the Punjab judicial service in the course of certain remarks he has to make on the criminal and civil justice administration report of the province for the past year. His Honour does not specify the number of hours per week that judges should work or give instructions regarding Saturday sittings as was done for judges in England, but, says the "Pioneer", his observations are somewhat similar in effect. "It is a common argument advanced in favour of service in the judicial," he says when dealing with the report on the administration of criminal justice, "that a Judge at any rate feels that he has finished his work at 4 p. m., an ideal condition of affairs which, however, in the existing conditions of service in this country it is still unreasonable to expect. It is also not infrequently stated that if you get into arrears you will have an additional Judge to help. This idea tends naturally to weaken the natural desire of a man to be abreast of his work, but the Hon. Judges (of the Chief Court) may be trusted to disabuse indolent officers of any such hope."

The comments, the "Pioneer" continues, were inspired by a contemplation of certain statistics that had been worked out for His Honour's benefit. These show that during the year each judge decided a fraction over three regular criminal cases a month and between thirty-four and thirty-five regular criminal appeals. Sir Louis Dane does not consider this a very imposing tale of work, and he agrees with the Hon. Judges that some of the lower courts are too much at the mercy of the Bar and are unable to hold their own against technicalities of interpretation. The Lieutenant-Governor returns to the subject in a resolution on the civil justice administration report, and emphasises the desirability of a Judge having a good grasp of a case before going into court, as this often enables him to reduce the time spent over a case by more than one half. He goes on: "It is not infrequent to hear the Bar address the Bench in this country very much on the same lines as a British jury is addressed at Home. This would, ordinarily speaking, be quite superfluous if judges knew their cases before going into court, and Sir Louis Dane would be very glad if the Hon. Judges would consider how far this is responsible for the present delays and the frequent applications for strengthening the judicial services."

PUBLIC SERVICE AND INVENTIONS.

What measure of reward a public servant should receive for an invention or suggestion that is of value to his department is an interesting question to those members of the public service who see further than their office tables. Sometimes the return that an officer obtains for the brains and energy employed is ridiculously inadequate. As officer in the Australian postal service made a suggestion that when it was adopted to revolutionised the methods of letter sorting and lessened the labour necessary that the department was able to effect a saving of £60 a week. This was six years ago, but although the department has been able to economise to the extent of over £3,000 a year the man who suggested the improvement has just received his reward. The recognition made by admiring official heads was £5. This and other instances of trifling payment for valuable suggestions and inventions moved delegates at the Inter-State Conference of Postal Sorters to-day to discuss the question at some length.

It was resolved that in the opinion of the conference immediate effect should be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission for the improvement of the service, so that an officer making a suggestion that was adopted should receive monetary compensation commensurate with the value of the suggestion. It was further decided that any employee offering a proposal for the improvement of the working of the service should in all cases be given an opportunity to explain and demonstrate its value to the staff committee of the department.

FALL IN COCAINE.

Surprise has been expressed in many quarters (says the "Pharmaceutical Journal") that so little commercial mention is made nowadays of cocaine, an article which two decades ago was a daily topic of conversation with those in any way interested in the sale of fine chemicals. Although a nominal convention still exists between some of the manufacturers of the article, there is keen competition for the comparatively few orders which come on to the market, and it is difficult to say what the lowest price really is. The consumption of cocaine in the United Kingdom appears to have fallen off not inconsiderably; while for export to the Far East, owing to prohibitive governmental enactments, the demand (except indeed for illicit introduction into India, Burma, China, &c.) is almost non-existent. Various substitutes for cocaine have also come into more or less general use during the past few years. Some 20 years ago cocaine was practically only of scientific interest. When its properties became known, makers were unable to keep pace with the demand, with the result that value was rapidly forced up to 20s., until the actual selling price reached even to 25s. per gramme (the equivalent to £35 per ounce), at which figure the article was readily sold in 20, 25, 50, and even 100 gramme-lots. Then after a time supply began to overtake the demand, with the result that the price fell first to 20s. per ounce, then to 15s., 16s. then to 12s. until two or three years ago the very bottom appears to have been reached, in that makers in active [illegible] competition one with the other booked [illegible]

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than the last English Mail:—

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

The Religious Riots.

London, Oct. 9.

The damage caused by the bombardment during the rebellion at Lisbon was surprisingly slight. Despite the blood-curdling accounts that thousands of persons had been killed and whole quarters of the city had been wiped out, the number of deaths will probably not exceed 300. The "Daily Mail" declares that the killed and wounded total 500.

The Municipal Guards made their final stand in the Rue San Roque, and were swept away by quickfirers. They fought bravely, but were disheartened owing to lack of enthusiasm among their officers, many of whom secretly sympathised with the revolutionists.

Senhor Machado (Minister for Foreign Affairs) is travelling through the provinces in the interests of Republicanism.

The cruiser Adamastor bombarded the citadel of San George on Thursday, but little damage was done, as the garrison, quickly hauled the Royal ensign down and hoisted the Republican flag in its stead.

Seven monarchical newspapers in Lisbon have ceased publication.

The plot for the overthrow of the dynasty was originally fixed for the date of the King's visit to the provinces, but the enthusiasm caused by the visit of Marshal Fonseca (President-elect of Braga) and the bitterness engendered by the murder of Dr. Bombardo brought the revolution two days earlier than was at first intended.

The military are occupying the Royal Palace, and are guarding all valuables. The latter will be handed over to museums.

The city is almost normal, although street traffic has been suspended. The shops are nearly all closed and the populace are armed.

Relations with Great Britain.

Senhor Machado has issued a statement emphasising the necessity for maintaining the Portuguese-British alliance. President Braga had an interview with Sir Francis Villiers (British Minister at Lisbon) yesterday and assured him that the Republic would continue Portugal's friendly policy towards Great Britain.

At a conference of German, Italian, and British ambassadors at Madrid yesterday the Premier of Spain agreed to confine to Great Britain the protection of Europeans in Portugal.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon, President Braga stated on Friday that the revolution had no military or personal aims. The late dynasty had endeavoured to maintain its position by menacing the people with British intervention as if the ancient Anglo-Portuguese alliance was one of dynasties instead of peoples.

Conflicts with Jesuits.

Numerous conflicts have taken place between the anti-clericals and the priests. Early on Friday some priests and Jesuits were captured with weapons in their hands. One of the priests fired into a crowd, killing a man.

Students from the Polytechnic on the same day accompanied the sailors who were told off to guard the Miguelmas quarter of Lisbon. While the procession was passing along a bomb thrown from a window in a Jesuit convent killed two sailors. Troops were quickly on the scene, and on arrival they encountered a shower of explosives. The soldiers opened a heavy fire with two guns, and fighting continued until midnight. The Jesuits threw explosives into the crowd. Three soldiers and several Jesuits were killed.

The authorities continue to arrest priests and ex-policemen. Clergymen have been requested not to appear in the streets attired in clerical costume. All the religious congregations in the capital have been dissolved.

President Braga is striving to repress the anti-clerical agitation due to the Jesuit outrages. The Minister for the Interior is motoring through the towns in order to restrain the demonstrators. Mobs are attacking the priests in the streets. The churches whose priests are recognised by the State have been re-opened.

The King's Movements.

London, October 9.

It is now stated that the King and his mother and grandmother, after leaving the Royal Palace went to Mafra, from where, upon receipt of the news that the Royalist troops had surrendered, they drove to Ericera and boarded the Royal yacht. The revolutionary leaders state that the Duke of Oporto was placed on the Royal yacht after he had been captured while fighting heroically at the head of the Royalists in the streets of Lisbon. The Royal fugitives embarked from Ericera in an open boat amid the respectful silence of the spectators—wondering fisherfolk, ignorant of the rebellion. The members of the Royal suite brought nothing away from Lisbon with them, and in consequence they have had to make extensive purchases at Gibraltar. Every precaution has been taken to guard the Amelia. Police boats are patrolling around the yacht and torpedo nets have been lowered at the northern end of the harbour so as to prevent boats entering.

Admiral Reis, the head of the Portuguese navy, committed suicide at Lisbon in a moment of despair at the outset of the revolution, when the warships failed to fire 31 guns, as previously agreed upon, to announce their participation in the revolution. The failure to fire as arranged led the Admiral to believe that the Republican cause had been betrayed. The bodies of Dr. Bombardo and Admiral Reis now lie in the municipal chamber awaiting burial with national honours. The Admiral, although young, was regarded as a competent commander. He has been compared with what Lord Charles Beresford was in the latter's earlier years.

Rpublic Generally Accepted.

London, October 10.

Telegrams from Lisbon indicate that the Republic has been generally accepted throughout Portugal, and all the colonies have intimated there adherence to the new regime. The proclamation of the Republic has been formally notified to the Powers.

The Lisbon correspondent of the "Times" states that the transition has been smooth as if one Cabinet were normally succeeding another. There is no trace of reactionary resentment, and almost the entire populace are wearing the Republican favours. The command to respect life and property is being everywhere obeyed. The citizens have been ordered to respect the police, the soldiery, and the priests. No movement in favour of the monarchy is reported from the provinces. The banks and public offices at Lisbon and Oporto are again open.

The deaths in the fighting at Lisbon are estimated at under 200, although President Braga, according to the "Echo de Paris," has stated that the number does not exceed 60.

The President is occupying a portion of one of the Royal palaces in the capital.

Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) has instructed Sir Francis Villiers (British Minister at Lisbon) to consider his position for the present as strictly-Official.

At Oporto on Saturday a number of prisoners broke loose and fired upon their guards. The latter returned the fire, killing two and wounding 16 prisoners.

The conspiracy for the overthrow of the monarchy was initiated by an admiral, six generals, 11 ex-Ministers, 200 University professors, and 57 educational, agricultural, commercial, and other associations.

The Royal yacht Amelia, in which King Manuel and his suite went to Gibraltar, has been claimed as Portuguese national property, and in consequence it has left Gibraltar for Lisbon. King Manuel and his mother (Queen Amelia) have proceeded to England, while the King's grandmother (Queen Maria Pia) and his uncle (the Duke of Oporto) have gone to Italy. The King has ample funds. He and the other members of the Royal family as well as many of the noble families have large investments abroad. Much of Queen Amelia's fortune is in France.

Monks and Nuns Expelled.

London, October 10.

[illegible] having sheltered members of religious orders who had concealed arms. The former Marquis's laws against the Church are now being enforced, and teh expulsion of the monks and nuns has begun, the members of the religious associations having on Saturday been ordered to leave within 24 hours. The exiles include Cardinal Neto, the members of the Franciscan Order, and Bishop Boja. They have all entered Spain.

On Friday night armed parties forced an entrance to the Trinas Convent at Lisbon. The Sisters of Charity, however, made a plucky resistance, with the result that 12 of them were slightly wounded and had to be placed in the hospitals. The other sisters were removed from the Convent.

The Nuncio allowed his residence to be searched, but the searchers were unable to find any arms on the premises.

Lisbon was excited on Saturday night and the streets were filled with anti-clerical mobs engaged in singing and shouting. Cavalry patrols and sailors guarding the Merces Church were shot at, but on the building being searched nobody was found inside.

The Republicans attribute the shots that have been aimed at them from the monasteries to priests wishing to create an impression that disorder prevails in the city and that the religious houses are being attacked.

Senhor Machado (Minister for Foreign Affairs), when interviewed at Lisbon yesterday commented upon the action of the priests in firing upon the guards stationed at their doors to protect them. "Portugal has," he added, "with lightning suddenness reached a normal national life."

Colonel Barreto (Minister for War) yesterday cabled to the "Daily Mail" that some small outbreaks provoked by priests armed with carbines and dynamite had been suppressed.

Original Reports Modified.

The original accounts received at Madrid concerning the fighting between the soldiers and sailors on one side and the priests and monks on the other at the Queltas Monastery and Convent in Lisbon last Friday have now been modified.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that undoubtedly shots were fired from the monastery and that two sailors were killed. The populace, however, magnified the shots into bombs and imagined that large numbers of Municipal Guards were inside the Convent. When the gate of the building was battered in nobody could be found on the premises. A search was then made for supposed tunnels connecting the monastery and the Convent but without success.

The stories of bombs having been used inflamed the people assisting the soldiers and a church connected with the monastery was wrecked, statues, crucifixes, altars, and partitions being demolished and sacred relics being stolen. One man put a priest's stole around his neck and began singing a mock Mass. The officers did their best to stop the ribaldry, and a naval petty officer severely reprimanded a young soldier for wearing a biretta and compelled him to doff it.

As explaining the strong feeling against the priesthood the correspondent emphasises the statement that a desire for emancipation from clerical domination was the great role of the revolution rather than animosity against the dynasty. The resentment was primarily aimed at the Jesuits. The populace in all other directions showed remarkable restraint, and no serious disturbance took place, notwithstanding the total absence of police and the arming of a large section of the population.

Honduras Outrages.

BRITISH CONSUL FIRED UPON.

London, October 10.

Advice received by the New York "Sun" from Guatemala, one of the Central American Republics, state that the foreigners in Amapala, the chief Pacific port of the Honduras Republic, have fled owing to General Valadares, the commandant of the town, ordering the imprisonment of all Americans and Britishers and the confiscation of their property. The bulk of the property belonging to the Americans has already been seized.

The British Consul at Amapala yesterday fled to San Salvador (capital of the Salvador Republic) amid a shower of bullet from the Honduras troops. General Valadares wanted to arrest him on a charge of having formented a revolution.

The Consul has asked the British authorities to send a warship to Amapala, and General Valadares has threatened to burn the city immediately a warship is sighted.

The United States gunboat Princeton, which is now at Acapulco, in Mexico, has been ordered to Amapala.

It is officially stated at Washington that when General Miguel Davila succeeded General Bonilla as President of Honduras, General Valadares seized Amapala, and he has since ruled the city with a complete disregard for the President. The latter declares his intention to dislodge General Valadares.

Meat Famine in Europe.

London, October 8.

The International Refrigeration Congress, sitting at Vienna, yesterday discussed a resolution submitted by the Australasian delegates to the effect that no country should hinder the importation of frozen meats and other products of its people would benefit by such importation.

Sir John Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria), in a forcible speech, said that the State he represented was fully prepared to supply Austria with cheap and sound meat. The only question was as to whether or not the Austrian Government was prepared to do something for the people.

After some opposition the resolution was carried.

The Austrian Government has decided to allow a trial shipment of 25 tons of frozen meat from Argentina.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Vancouver, October 9.

Mr. Robert Veening, Superintendent of Canadian Fisheries, has disappeared from the Hague, where he had been engaged in connection with the arbitration proceedings concerning the North American fisheries. The English, Dutch, and Belgian police have searched for him, but without success. The authorities at Ottawa, however expect that he will soon put in an appearance.

Labour versus Capital.

London, October 8.

At the Railway Men's Congress at Barry (near Cardiff) yesterday a resolution was carried in favour of establishing working agreements between all branches of organised labour so as to enable them (1) if necessary to bring the whole of their pressure to bear against capitalism and (2) to concentrate their efforts by reducing the number of organisations catering for separate trades and industries.

Canadian Chinese.

Vancouver, October, 9.

Eighteen Chinamen, provided with false passports were arrested on board the s. s. Empress of China on the arrival of that vessel at Victoria, British Columbia yesterday. Hoping to escape the poll-tax they declared they were merchants.

Chinese Steamer Burned.

Vancouver, October 9.

The steamer Kum Chow was burned in Chinese waters yesterday, and 150 persons on board lost their lives.

Japanese Vessel Captured.

Vancouver, October 9.

A Japanese sealing vessel was captured recently while engaged in poaching at Copper Island, off the coast of Siberia. The vessel was taken to Petropaulovski, the principal Russian military station in Kamchatka, and confiscated. The crew were sent to prison.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

To-day's match in the second round of Aga Khan [illegible]

THE BOMBAY BOILER FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the note in your issue of this morning regarding the Bombay Boiler Fund, I note that the corrections desired to be made affecting the contents of my letter published in your issue of the 19th instant are:—

(1) That in regard to the "large balance that has accumulated," to wit, nearly two lakhs of rupees, it is expected that, as the expenditure now exceeds income, it will continue to do so, and that that large balance will gradually be worked off; and

(2) That the sum of Rs. 49,850 represents the "uninvested balance" and is not an accrual of surplus in the year under report.

As to (1), I do not see that the correction places the fact, that a surplus of nearly two lakhs has accrued, in any better position; while the suggestion made is in effect that the sins (synonymous with the economies) of the past are to be covered by the virtues (excess of expenditure over income) of the future. The expedient thus prognosticated is significant of the stratagem that what has been exacted from Peter is to be absorbed by grants to Paul! As a "dernier resort," it may have much to recommend its adoption, but it is nevertheless a questionable procedure that the savings of the one generation—their absolute property—should be utilised to benefit, as is postulated, the succeeding generation, the former generation being meantime represented by its heirs and assigns or survivors, who are at least entitled to be consulted as to the disposal of a fund to which they have been the contributors, if not the creators!

As to (2), if the construction placed on the nature of the sum of Rs. 49,850 is incorrect, the error is due to the incoherency of the report on that subject and of the accounts tabulation attached to it. The publication of both is desirable, so that those of your readers who are interested in the controversy may be able to draw their own conclusions, instead of being referred to "paragraph 7," which is not before them and they may not have seen it. (Unfortunately, my copy has gone home by last mail, and I have not therefore been able to refer to paragraph 7 in light of the alternative construction to which it appears to be susceptible).

But then, as no corrections have been made affecting the other remarks in my letter, may it be taken, in view of the forecast that the excess of expenditure over income is expected to be continued, that Rs 1,355 per boiler for inspection is to be an abiding feature of the future? If so, the absorption of the sum of two lakhs of rupees will not occasion any difficulty—in fact, the process will be an easy one. But a concomitant issue is, after that surplus has disappeared in account, where is the subsequent excess of expenditure over income to come from? Surely, it is not in contemplation to increase the fees now charged, which are, I believe, higher than the English fees in the proportion of three to one! If this be not intended, then may it be assured that after the "uninformity of practice" claimed for the present regime is accomplished the present expenditure will be reduced by a reduction of the extraneous staff in favour of a reversion to the staff that preceded it, the efficiency of which has not, I think, been impugned in previous administration reports, nor has the working of the department been declared to be otherwise than satisfactory—in fact succeeding reports have proclaimed a general "shaking-hands" all round!

As your correspondent or informant has gone so far as to offer the corrections he has done, he may consistently be expected to answer or correct the other issues or points that have arisen in my previous letter, as well as in this. If he neglect to do so, may his silence be taken as confirmatory of them—so far only as he is, of course, concerned.—Yours, &c.,

SHAREHOLDER.

October, 24.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Shareholder" has shewn that an anomaly exists in the accumulation of so large a sum of (nearly) two lakhs of rupees in the Boiler Fund, but the point is whether that sum should be refunded to Millowners or distributed amongst the Inspectors, as was done in the case of the Pilotage Fund, to which he also referred. The Pilots received that benefit: why should not the Inspectors receive this accumulation? The very eminent lawyer or counsel who dealt with that case might be referred to as to the legal bearings of this one, either by Inspectors or Millowners. Personally, I should say that the circumstances are dissimilar in that Pilots do not—like Inspectors—draw a regular monthly salary; but then against this is the fact that the surplus is the residue of inspection fees that are charged, and therefore there is room for argument on both sides. Those interested might with advantage turn up the Pilotage Fund case for accurate information.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Neither of your correspondents seems to have touched on what may be regarded as the technical or administrative side of the Report in question. The portion headed "miscelleneous," which commences at paragraph 11, is a sort of formal dissertation on what is termed "uniformity of practice." The circumstances recorded, however, shew that the present procedure represents rather incongruity of practice, if it have not a character which is in conflict with that prescribed by the Legislature, as will be seen by a reference to the provisions of the Acts of 1894, 1897 and 1903. The first of those prescribed that "no Inspector shall declare a boiler to be safe unless (a) he is fully informed as to its construction, material workmanship, or (b) is furnished with a certificate from a Chief Engineer of a recognised Boiler Insurance Company." The subsequent Act suppressed that practice and prescribed the following modification: "When granting the first certificate, in the case of any new boiler made in and imported from Europe, the department (that is the Inspector?) may receive the certificate of well-known and reliable makers that the boiler had been constructed by them, etc., and this practice has been perpetuated in the succeeding Act that is now in force. It will thus be seen that, while originally the passing of a boiler was exclusively within the discretion of the Inspector in that he was empowered, in the alternative, to accept the certificate of an Insurance Company, subsequent legislation has divested him of that discretionary power and has also negatived Insurance certificates, substituting therefor the "maker's" certificate.

It must be assumed that the radical change that has been made in this respect had a definite purpose in view, which practical experience rendered desirable, with the result that "makers" cannot any longer, in the matter of pressure, take refuge behind the Insurance certificate for defects that it might be found in use had affected the efficiency of the boiler; and consequently the boilers manufactured have to be of a higher standard in order to preserve the maker's trade in them. It will accordingly be seen that the Report does not correctly state that the working pressure of boilers had been left to individual Inspectors. The subsequent Circular (No. 6035 of the 10th August 1909), which provides in effect (clause 1) for the acceptance of Insurance certificates, is not only in conflict with the Act and therefore unlawful, but it is a retrogade measure that does not appear to have any justification.

Furthermore it has to be borne in mind that the law in operation reflects the recommendations of the Boiler Commission, which is a permanent body constituted under the Act, as an advisory body to which the Collector, Commissioner and other authorities may always refer. There is nothing to shew that the views of the Commission have been taken with regard to the retrogressive measures introduced in the Circular, but it seems obvious that they are not in conformity with the law and therefore that they are unlawful.

The object of the Legislature, as provided for in the Act now in force, seems to have a very specific and most desirable purpose in view in favouring the maker's certificate, in that the owner of the boiler (which includes the user or hirer) is brought into direct relation with the Department, whereby the vendor's interest is dissociated from the Department and any room for irregularities is effectually removed. It is easily understood therefore that the owner buys on the maker's certificate, and if for any reason the Department should reject the boiler—refuse to pass it—the owner, hirer, user, or purchaser is able to fall back on the maker and the vitiation of the sale be[illegible] gives to effect its sale, while the Departmental certificate now "follows" instead of as before "preceding" the sale.

Apart from its unlawful character, there is nothing to justify the provisions of the Circular referred to: in fact it is objectionable on the ground, if no other, that it constitutes the Chief Inspector a sort of "imperium in imperio" and invests him with sole and absolute powers as to the refusal or granting of certificates, untrammelled by any other than his own opinion or views. The wisdom therefore of the procedure introduced in the 5th clause of paragraph 11 of the Report does not commend itself, and it should be re-considered by the authorities as well as those concerned by its effect, who might with considerable advantage read the opening sentence, which states that "it has of course been impossible and it would have been unfair to owners to recalculate the pressure assigned to boilers which already have working certificates and shew no signs of being unfit for the pressure granted." So that the "uniformity of practice" claimed appears to be honoured by the old and rejected procedure, which it is declared in the circular shall be observed rather than neglected, thus stultifying the reform that has been introduced by law under the influences of practical experience, with the sanction of the Boiler Commission, as the body best able to deal with issues that have a purely technical character.

As to the financial aspect of the Report, the nett result is that with an increase of only ten boilers on the register, it was found necessary to appoint an additional Inspector to assist the Chief Inspector, which latter appointment has not, in so far as the Report shews, been in the least way justified; and yet it is stated that "it is to be expected that with the present staff the expenditure will continue to exceed the receipts." (1) This is a pronouncement that requires to be justified and sustained by something more practical than has yet been disclosed, while the foreshadowing of the increased expenditure contemplated should have something more to recommend it than would appear to lie in the apparent purpose of absorbing the large balance to credit that has accrued at the expense of Millowners, representing nearly two lakhs of rupees, of which the formidable sum of Rs. 49,850 to which should be added the increased expenditure of Rs. 13,551 has accrued in the year under report.

The position reduced to figures is that, in the face of so large a surplus between income and expenditure, Millowners are still required to pay fees very much higher in amount than is the cost, as to which not a word has been suggested in the direction of a reduction.

Generally, no better results have accrued in the past as against preceding years, while with regard to the new Chief Inspectorship it would appear that the reforms claimed in the "practice of the office and the inspecting staff" have proved retrogressive rather than progressive, to say nothing of the anomalies that have been pointed out, which should receive the careful attention of Government.—Yours, &c.,

AJAT.

October, 21st.

DROWNING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

A European youth named George MacGanan, aged 18, a clerk on board the steamer "Purnea" lying in the Hooghly, was drowned while walking along the gangway from shore. The body has not yet been recovered.

KOHAT PASS REOPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

All sections of the Kohat Afridis have now accepted responsibility for the safety of the Kohat Pass road and this route has accordingly been re-opened for all classes of traffic.

DEATH OF SIR Wm. S. MEYER'S SON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 24.

Much regret is felt here for Sir William and Lady Meyer, news having been received that their son met his death at England yesterday as the result of an accident.

CRICKET.

H. M. MINT C. C. vs. STANDARD OIL CO. C. C.

This match was played at the Oval on Saturday between the Mint Recreation Club and the Standard Oil Company. Score:—

H. M. MINT C. C.

Hildreth, c Pandoorang, b Bhagwanlal..	7
Guiders, b Bhagwanlal	15
Pais Sr, c Hunsraj, b Dayabhai ...	24
Ramrao, c Munjinath, b Dayabhai ...	3
Vithal, b Bhagwanlal	0
Robinson, b Dayabhai	21
Aban, c Bhagwanlal, b Dayabhai ...	4
Kelly, c Chevalier, b Bhagwanlal ...	14
Kamat, not out	64
Dinanath, b Bhagwanlal	0
Pais Jr, not out	5
Byes... ...	6
Total (for 9 wickets)... ...	163

STANDARD OIL CO. C. C.

Girdharlal, b Hildreth	4
Svailal, b Hildreth	0
Dayabhai, c Pais, b Pais	1
Pandoorang, l-b-w b Hildreth ...	0
Bhagwanlal, not out	6
Chavalier, c Dinanath, b Pais ...	0
Nursingrao, s t d Guiders	1
Hunsraj, b Hildreth...	1
Manjinath, b Pais	2
Nicholson, b Pais	0
Bye... ...	1
Total (for 9 wickets)... ...	16

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th October 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	24	9	2 a.m.	5	30
Teheran ...	24	11	50 a.m.	2	19
Suez	24	1	35 p.m.	1	13

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge. (20-6-09)

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MENU CARD FASHIONS.

Little paper flying machines have been designed as stands for menu cards. Name cards are generally held by tiny airships which are attached to wine-glasses, and may be taken away by the guests. "On the whole, there seems to be a tendency at present to have an up-to-date dinner table," an "Express" representative was told by a member of a leading firm. "While the shooting season lasts most hostesses go in for game menu cards, which bear a raised figure of the bird made out of real feathers. A yachting dinner-party almost invariably has the deck-chair, menu, and this is very practical, as the slip of paper which represents the canvas covering of the frame can easily be changed. Little motor-cars, with a detachable roof, on which the bill of fare is written, are also used a good deal, and so are paper flower-baskets. A very artistic novelty is the plain card which has in one corner a design of the plate in the pattern of the dinner serviec. Another fashionable scheme is to have painted flowers on the card to match the table decoration. Folding cards are no longer popular, as they are less convenient to read than the single cards, which enable one to keep an eye on the bill of fare without being observed."

CORONATION OSTRICH FEATHERS.

A movement has been started with the object of securing special recognition for ostrich feathers by making plumes, with the approval of King George and Queen Mary the prevailing fashion at the Coronation. It is suggested that Queen Mary should be requested to accept an ostrich fan as an expression of loyalty from Cape Colony.

POPULARITY OF MIXED BATHING.

So pupular has mixed bathing become at the local council's bathing place at Walton-on-Thames that the ladies section of the Walton Swimming Club have written to the council asking if arrangements could be made for mixed bathing during the winter months.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th October.

179. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 29th October and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for 1 inch aiming rifle practice.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company.—Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 25th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Defence Light Manning.

180. D. R. F. Class.—Parade at the Old Saluting Battery at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday 26th instant.

181. Lecture.—Lecture at the B. V. A. Club by the Adjutant at 7 p.m. on Thursday 27th instant. All members especially recruits are invited to attend.

Subject.—Practice Seawards 1910-11.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

182. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 30th instant.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

189. Duties—With reference to R O No 187 dated 22nd October 10 for Sergt T W Venn read Sergt A Spilling.

190. Poona Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Regulations of the Local and Central Meetings of the Poona Divisional Rifle Association have been received and can be seen at Head Quarters.

191. Arms—All members who have not yet drawn their arms are requested to do so as soon as possible.

192. Transfer—C Q M S A Wilson in transferred from No 3 Company to E E Coy in the rank of Sapper.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 25th October.

931.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant.

To-day Tuesday the 25th instant—Lecture for N C Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Subject.—3rd Test Paper.

II. "C" Coy Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the back of Army and Navy Stores.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

III. Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

IV. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Wednesday the 26th instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

III. "F" Company Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Caps.

Thursday the 27th instant.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. "A" Company Parade at 5-30 p.m. at Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Friday the 28th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

II. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

932.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

933. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors daily up to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

The I P R A Matches I and II will be fired on Friday the 28th instant.

934. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of the 6th January 1911.

935. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Coy.

No. 6996 Vol. H. S. Evans.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

It is stated that in the Bill to amend the Customs Act which will be introduced shortly by the Minister of Customs (Commonwealth of Australia), it is intended to give the Federal Government the powers to prohibit exports, just as it has the power to prohibit imports. Included in the exports which it is particularly desired to prohibit at the peesent time is birds' plumage.

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[illegible] W. TOPACHER & Co.

BY THE WAY.

DISRAELI'S NOVELS.

The question "Who reads Benjamin Disraeli now?" was recently asked by a correspondent. The reference was to "Dizzy's" novels, and the "Book Monthly" has taken a little trouble to discover just how far they are read by the present generation. The answer at libraries and bookshops is that occasionally a Beaconsfield novel is taken out, but that there is no real reading commerce in them. In other words, they are asked for out of curiosity, looked at, or read, in that respect, and then returned. Similarly there is very little sale for any of the Beaconsfield novels, except, indeed, in a second-hand way. Perhaps, however, the appearance of the Life will stimulate an interest in "Dizzy" as a novelist.

THE FIRST STATE-OWNED RAILWAY.

The first State-owned railway in the British Empire was opened in South Australia in 1856. To-day that State has over 1,900 miles of railway operating, and there is an additional 237 miles authorised and under construction. The lines have mostly been built for developmental purposes, and it is recognised that the money has been wisely spent. The convenience of outlying districts has been met, large tracts of country have been opened up for profitable settlement, and the system has proved highly productive. It is satisfactory to note that, although the railway revenue of South Australia last year was a record, the tendency is still upwards. From July 1 to August 13 of this year the earnings have aggregated £215,330, an advance of £28,924 over receipts during the similar period in 1909.

A KAFFIR IN THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Rev. W. Benson Rubusana, Ph. D., who has been returned, not for the Union Parliament, as most papers have reported, but for the Provincial Parliament for Cape Colony, is said by the British Congregationalist to the first Kaffir who has found a seat in that House. He has been in the Congregational ministry for twenty-six years, of which nineteen have been exercised in East London, were he has a very large native following. Dr. Rubusana came from Peelton, which was under the charge of the Rev. E. Birt. Mr. Birt, one of whose daughters married Sir Gordon Sprigg, was originally connected with the King's Weigh House Church at Fish-street-hill, London. He interested Dr. Binney and others in the lad Rubusana, and the members of Fish-street-hill Church contributed money which paid for his education at Lovedale College.

THE POLICE.

Mr. F. Hastings points out in the Sunday at Home that the estimate of the police to-day is generally very different from what it was years ago. Chief Constable A. F. Williamson is said to have had an experience which he told with gusto. One day he was in Brompton Cemetery attending the funeral of one of the old officers. Having seen his subordinate placed in the "long home," he afterwards walked among the graves and saw a man digging. Well advanced in years was the man, but tall and well set up. Williamson fancied he recognised the man. "Hallo, don't I know you? Weren't you in the police force once?" "No." "Not in the force?" "No. Thank God, I have never yet sunk so low as that!"

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A BOY NATURALIST.

Now that Mr. Roosevelt's story of his big-game expedition in Africa is occupying the reviewers, it is of interest to recall that his enthusiasm for the study of natural history is of long standing. A former guest at the New York house of the Roosevelt family remembers how, at luncheon, the boy Theodore was allowed to have around his plate at table a number of dead butterflies and beetles which he studied during the meal with as much concentration as though he were alone by himself in the depth of the woods. When he went to Harvard, one-half of Mr. Roosevelt's "elective" work was devoted to natural history, and he received an "honourable mention" in that subject on taking his degree. The term "natural history" was broadly interpreted, including, in his case, courses in comparative anatomy and physiology of vertebrates, elementary botany, physical geography and meteorology, geology and elementary and advanced zoology.

BOOKS AND THE BENCH.

Mr. Justice Lush, the newly appointed King's Bench judge, is one of several occupants of the Bench who laid the foundations of their success by writing a law book. Early in his career at the Bar he wrote a treatise on "The Law of Husband and Wife," which has long been recognised as the standard work on its subject. Among the other legal authors on the Bench are Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, who has written a leading text-book on bankruptcy law; Lord Justice Farwell, whose concise work on "Powers" first brought him into prominence at the Chancery Bar: Lord Justice Buckley, whose book on company law is a legal classic; and Mr. Justice Phillimore, who is well known as a writer on ecclesiastical and international law. Two other judges have strayed in the more pleasant paths of authorship. Mr. Justice Ridley has written a translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia," and Mr. Justice Darling, the most literary of the judges, is the author of "Scintillae Juris," and several other charming little volumes.

AN AMERICAN IN VENICE.

It takes an American journalist to describe Venice. Here is the latest achievement of the kind, quoted from a New England paper: "After Sirmione I sought Venice, still bathing her aged and gangrened feet in her beloved canals; but if the old lady should by any chance get a renewed circulation of the blood and put on some dry shoes, she would have fewer visitors, particularly in summer. Robert Browning died in Venice. I don't wonder. There is no place where he could stretch his legs for a regular Englishman's walk." The same Innocent Abroad regrets that in Venice "they don't seem to have plaster to patch the places where it is fallen off," and he "did't see a paint-pot in the town." Yet "the Venetians understand colour." In building, "their ancestors mixed it with the very sunlight, and St, Marks became the glory of all time."

HISTORIC BERMONDSEY STREET.

Cherry Garden-street, the scene of the recent reverside fire, occupies the site and preserves the name of the old Bermondsey "Cherry Garden," once a well-known place of public resort. The Cherry Garden was favourably known to Pepys, who recorded his visit there in his famous "Diary." At Cherry Garden Stairs there was formerly a celebrated inn known as the Lion and Castle, a name supposed to have been derived from the marriage which took place between the Royal House of Stuart and that of Spain. Close by was the even more famous Jamaica, traditionally supposed to have been the residence of Cromwell.

SNAKE ACCIDENTS AT THE "ZOO."

Mr. John Tyrrell, the head-keeper of the reptiles at the Zoological Gardens, who has just recovered from the bite of a poisonous snake, is more fortunate than one of his predecessors. In October 1852 Edward Curling who had charge of the reptile-house at the "Zoo," was brought to University College Hospital, having been bitten on the nose by a cobra, with which he was playing, but died in an hour. According to the "Times" report Curling, "while engaged at his work," used to indulge in "rash familiarities with venomous serpents." Such accidents are now rare, though snake-poison can be absorbed into the system most insidiously. Frank Buckland was once almost fatally poisoned by a minute quantity of venom from the fur of a rat killed by a cobra, which got under a nail he had pared to the quick.

SCOTTISH REGISTRATION COURT HUMOUR.

Even in the Scottish Registration Courts humour can occasionally be found. The Sheriff was engaged for a whole day in deciding on the claims under the lodger franchise. The father of a Liberal claimant, on being asked where and he his wife slept, innocently replied, "We sleep together." Another Liberal applicant, on being asked what he claimed, for, answered. "For a lodger's vote." Interrogated further if it was in respect of a bed and sitting-room as stated in his declaration, he said it was for a bedroom, but by way of qualifying his reply, he explained that if he were in the room, and not in bed, he would be sitting in it! Rather ingenious, but not good enough for the Sheriff, who refused the claim.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE ROYAL LOVE ROMANCE.

That sorely-tried woman, Princess Clementine of Belgium, has arrived in England, and all that now remains to be done in connection with her long-delayed marriage to Prince Victor Napoleon is the fixing of the date and place. This happy termination to a famous romance has been made possible by the attitude of the new King of the Belgians, who saw no objection to the match from the beginning. It is not generally known that the Princess was to have married her cousin, Prince Badouin, who was killed in a duel. His death caused her intense grief, and her mother at that time counselled her to enter a convent. For years afterwards she lived a joyless existence as an exile, detested by her father, King Leopold, and at loggerheads with her mother, the late Queen. The circumstances of her quarrel with Leopold are well known, but little has been heard of her differences with her mother. The story goes that one day the Queen, who was a superb equestrienne, administered a severe pommelling to an obstinate animal, and Clementine interfered and remonstrated. The Queen's reply was a slash across the Princess's face with her whip. That evening the Princess Clementine left the Palace and only returned when her mother lay on her death-bed.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.

The appointment of the Duchess of Buccleuch as Mistress of the Robes in Queen Alexandra's Household is specially interesting, for it was generally believed that her Grace had decided to retire from the Court on the death of the late Sovereign. There is no question but that the Duchess desired to do so, but Queen Alexandra wished to make as few changes as possible in her Household, and at her Majesty's special request her Grace has accepted the position which she occupied at Court for so many years in the late reign. Her Grace, however, will be relieved from attending to the secretarial work in connection with her office, which will be done by Miss Knollys, and which will be specially heavy before the Coronation. The Duchess will now, of course, continue to be Queen Alexandra's first Lady-in-Waiting at all State ceremonies as heretofore.

BRITISH ANTHEM BEST.

It is so much the fashion to decry the musical and poetical qualities of the British National Anthem that a word in its favour from Lieut. Williams, the famous bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, may give its detractors pause. Lieut. Williams and his band are now in Canada, and are enjoying a series of triumphs in the chief cities of the Dominion. During the course of an interesting conversation on the world's national anthems, Lieut. Williams paid a warm tribute to "God Save the King," especially as regards the dignity of its melody, in which respect he ranks it easily first among national songs. As a musical composition solely, he gives the palm to the "Marseillaise," although he considers it a "little too warlike." Haydn's Austrian Hymn, he thinks, is one of the very best. "The Russian, of course, is exceedingly fine, though a little sombre. The German—no!"

WANTED A NATIONAL AIR.

Canada, it appears, is seeking a really satisfactory national air, as the "Maple Leaf" does not quite come up to requirements, so the bandmaster was asked for a definition of the essential characteristics of a good national hymn. His reply was: "Above all, simplicity and tunefulness, dignity of words, and a good, simple, broad harmony, with not too great a range for the voice—for we can't always be shouting war." It is instructive to learn from Lieut. Williams that "God Save the King" is not a march, strictly speaking. "The time is in three-four," he says, "which makes it impossible for the soldiers, with their adherence to 'left-right-left,' always accenting the right foot, to march properly. We can, however, arrange it as a march by changing its time and lengthening the notes."

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR.

Of the German Emperor, stories are as plentiful as blackberries. The latest comes from a County Council school. The lesson was on the historic traditions of the Fatherland. "And now," said the teacher, "we come to Germany, which is governed by the Kaiser. Tommy Jones, what is a Kaiser?" "Please, sir, I know," answered the alert scholar "It's a stream of hot water springing up and disturbing the earth."

THE SCANDAL OF FRANKING.

The constant demands that occur from members of Parliament who are anxious to once again enjoy the privilege of franking their correspondence—which of a necessity is generally exceptionally heavy—bring to mind the abuses which led to the withdrawal of this privilege. Not only were franks used by members of Parliament to such an extent that once a member franked an entire pack of hounds from Sussex to one of the Midland counties, but franks were freely given away in payment for political service, or money was raised upon them by impecunious members who had only to sit down and write their names on several hundreds of envelopes—or rather sheets of paper that were destined to be used as letters and folded up and sent through the post. To such a pitch came the scandal of franking that not only did the number of bona-fide franks far outweigh the letters that were paid for, but fraudulent franks were freely used, and were even estimated to be more common than the genuine one. Though sovereigns all over Europe are legally entitled to the franking privileges, Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. were most punctilious about stamping their private correspondence, as is also the present King.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL'S LUCKY STAR.

Sir Ernest Cassel, who has been so prominently before the public recently, is one of those fortunate beings who have been born under a lucky star. Not only was he a close personal friend of the late King Edward VII., but he attained the social distinction of being elected to the membership of the Jockey Club—the most exclusive organization of the kind in the world, the only other self-made man who shared this honour being the late Sir John Blundell Maple. Sir Ernest has one of the finest racing stables and breeding studs in existence at Newmarket. His town house is one of the show palaces of London. After purchasing the late Lord Tweedmouth's residence, Brook House, as it was then called, in Park Lane, Sir Ernest secured the adjoining house, and threw the two into one—an example followed by Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, who lives in two houses in Prince's Gate. Sir Ernest's house is a veritable museum of treasures. It has a superb staircase, which, like the panelling of the walls, the columns, and the great dome, which is a feature of the house, is furnished out of beautifully veined Tuscany marble—the same as Michael Angelo used exclusively for his statues, and which comes from the famous quarries at Saravezza. Sir Ernest has also another house near Biarritz. His only daughter is Mrs. Wilfred Ashley—a very beautiful woman, although extremely delicate. She married the grand-nephew and heir of Lord Palmerston, whose peerage it is expected may some day be revived in his favour.

FAMOUS BEAUTY'S NEW HOME.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson's sister-in-law, Miss Maxine Elliott, intends in future to reside in England for the greater part of the year and she has purchased from Lord Poltimore his charming old country mansion, Hartsbourne Manor. Miss Elliott is one of our handsomest actresses—in fact she has won a big prize at the Buffalo Exhibition as "the most perfect type of brunette beauty in America, to quote the judge's verdict. She is of the Mary Anderson type—statuesque, but a little cold. The Buffalo beauty commission, of which Mr. Chauncey Depew was chairman, adjudged her to be "the prize representative of South American loveliness for her flawless classic features, rich colouring, and ideal symmetry of form." As an actress, however she has hardly come up to expectations, and the plays in which she has wooed the suffrages of Londoners have not been happy selections. As a Society woman, Miss Elliot has been more fortunate. She is the intimate friend of the Duchesses of Sutherland and Marlborough, and has often been a guest at Blenheim, Trentham, Dalmeny, Warwick Castle, and other airstocratic houses. Two years ago she was divorced from America's leading comedian, Nat Goodwin—the Charles Wyndham Gertrude Elliot, Mr. Forbes-Robertson's wife.

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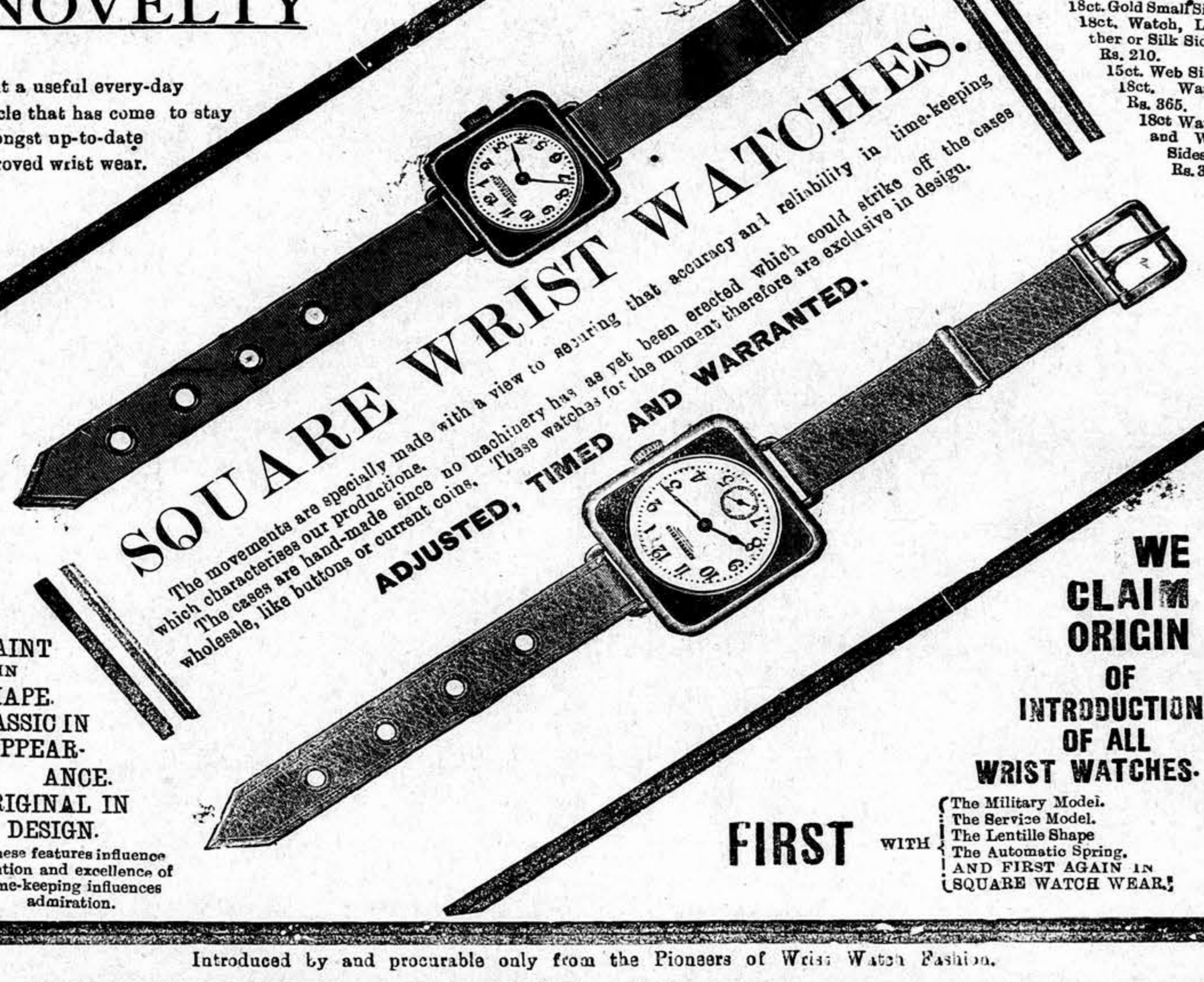
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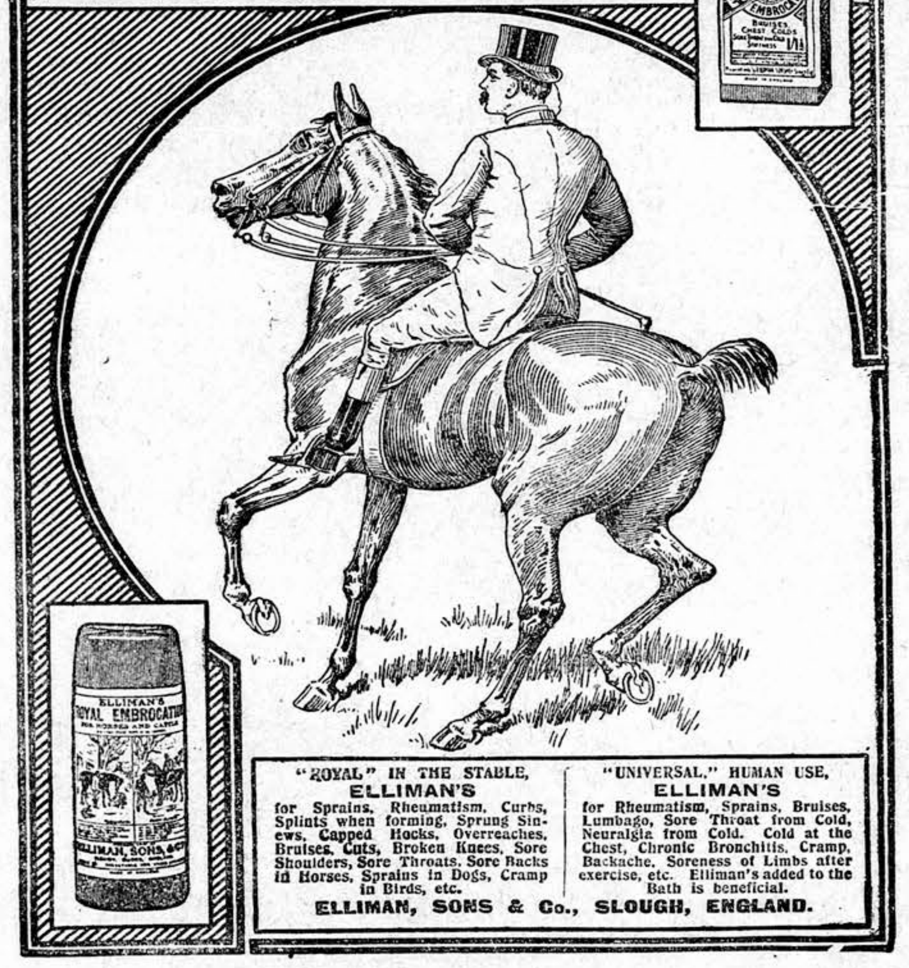

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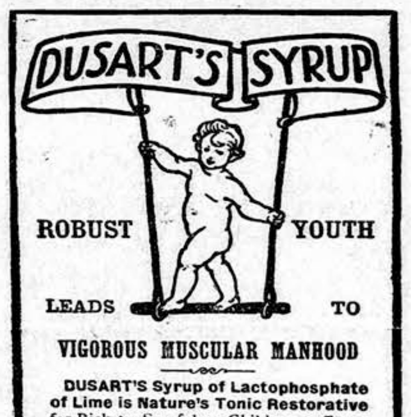

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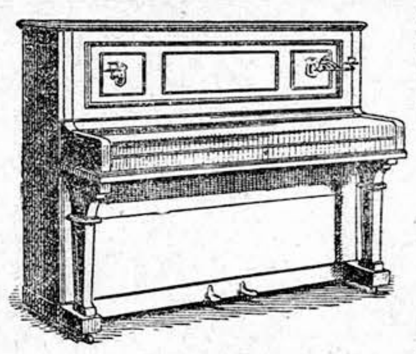

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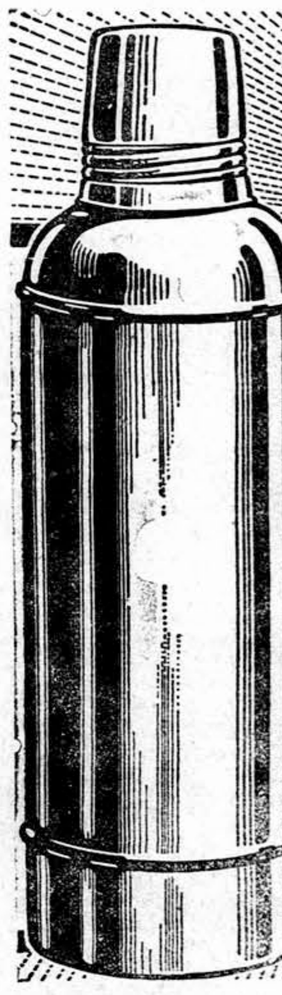

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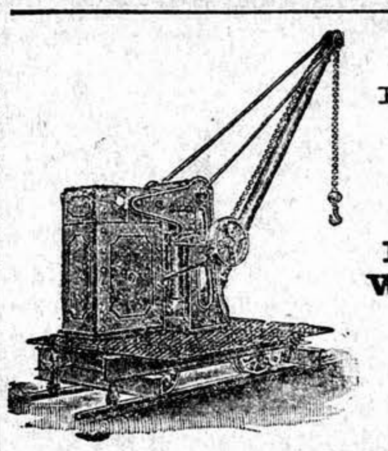

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